The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

THE DEAN'S WATCH.

BY MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.

I.

The day before Christmas of 1832 my friend Wilfrid, his double-bass slung over his shoulder, and I with my violin under my arm, were on our way from the Black Forest to Heideberg. There had been an extraordinary fall of snow, and as far as we could see across the immense desert plain no trace of road or pathway was discernable. The north wind whistled its shrill *ariette* with monotonous persistence, and Wilfred, his wallet flattened against his meagre spine, his long heron-legs stretched wide apart, and the peak of his flat cap drawn down to his nose, went on before me, humming some joyous passage from 'Ondine.' Now and then he turned round and cried with a strange smile:

"Comrade, play me the valse from 'Robin.' I feel inclined to dance."

A burst of laughter followed these words, and the good fellow pushed on more vigorous than ever. I kept pace with him, sinking in the snow up to my knee at every step, and feeling my spiri s sinking by slow degrees.

The heights of Heidelberg were coming into sight on the far side of the horizon, and we were hoping to reach our journey's end before nightfall, when we heard the gallop of a horse behind us. It was then about five o'clock in the evening, and great flakes of snow were swirling in the dusky air. The rider presently came up within twenty paces of us, drew rein, and scrutinised us out of the corner of his eye; and we did the same to him.

Imagine a large man with red beard and hair, wearing a superb three-cornered hat; over his brown coat a wide-skirted fox-skin pelisse, and his hands in fur-lined gloves reaching to his elbows—some big-paunched sheriff or burgomaster—a handsome valise fastened on the croup of his vigorous steed. In short, unmistakably a personage.

"Eh, eh, my lads," he said, withdrawing one of his great hands from mufflers hung to his rhingrave, "no doubt we are going to Heidelberg to play our music?"

Wilfred looked keenly askance at the traveller and answered sharply:

"Does that in any way interest you, monsieur?"

"Rather; and I have a piece of good advice to give you on the subject."

"Advice?"

"If you don't refuse it."

Wilfred, taking longer strides than before, walked on without answering; and I noticed that the traveller had exactly the look of a large cat—ears standing out from his head, half-closed eye-lids, frizzled moustaches, and soft and fatherly manner.

"My dear friend," he continued, addressing me frankly, "you will do well to return the way you have come."

"Why, monsieur?"

"The illustrious Maestro Pimenti, of Novara, has announced a Christmas concert at Heidelberg; all the town is going to it, and you will not earn a *kreutzer*."

But turning ill-temperedly, Wilfred replied:

"We scorn your maestro and all the Pimenti in the world! Look at this young man—look well at him! He hasn't yet a scrub of beard on his chin, and he has never played anywhere but in the little wine-shops of the Black Forest, for the charcoal-burners and their girls to dance to. Well, this little man, with his long flaxen locks and his big blue eyes, defies all your Italian charlatans. His left hand holds treasures of melody, grace, and suppleness; his right, the most magnificent bow-stroke that the Lord sometimes, in his moments of good humor, deigns to accord to poor mortals."

"Aha!" said the other, "is it so, indeed?"

"What I tell you is the truth," cried Wilfred, trudging along and blowing his red fingers.

I thought he was making game of the traveller, who followed us at a slow trot.

He went on in this manner for more than half a league in silence. Suddenly the unknown said to us sharply:

"Whatever your merit may be, take yourselves back to the Black Forest. We've vagabonds enough at Heidelberg, without having you to swell the number. I advise you for your good—especially under the present circumstances. Profit by my council!"

Wilfred was about to return him an indignant answer, but he had put his horse into a gallop and was already riding along the Elector's grand avenue. An immense flight of crows rose from the plain, and seemed to follow the stranger's course, filling the air with their clamors.

We reached Heidelberg towards seven o'clock in the evening, and certainly saw Pimenti's grand posting bill on all the walls of the city: "Grand concerto, solo," &c.

The same evening, going the round of the beer-houses of the theologians and the philosophers, we met several Black Forest musicians, old comrades, who engaged us to join their band. There was old Bremer, the violoncellist; his two sons, Ludwig and Karl, two good second violins; Heinrich Siebel, the clarionet; big Berthe with her harp; then Wilfred and his double bass, and myself as first violin.

It was agreed that we should go about together, and that after Christmas we should share our gains. Wilfred had already hired, for us two, a sleeping-room on the sixth story of the little public-house called the *Pied de Mouton*, in the middle of the Holdergasse, at five *kreutzers* the night. Properly speaking the room was a loft; but fortunately it contained a stove, made of sheet-iron, and we lit a fire in it to dry ourselves.

While we were quietly seated roasting chestnuts and drinking a mug of wine, little Annette, the servant of the house, in a poppy-colored petticoat and black velvet cap, blushing cheeks, and lips like a bunch of cherries, mounted the stairs four steps at a time, tapped at the door, and then came and threw herself joyfully into my arms.

I had known this pretty little girl a long while; we belonged to the same village, and, if I must tell you the whole truth, her sparkling eyes and sprightly manner had captivated my heart.

"I've come to have a moment's talk with you," she said to me, seating herself on a box. "I saw you go upstairs just now—and here I am."

She then set off chatting, asking me news of this one and that one, in fact of everybody in the village; giving me hardly time to answer any of her questions. Sometimes she stopped to look at me with inexpressible tenderness; and we should have gone on so till the next day, if Mother Gredel Dick had not called out on the stairs:

"Annette! Annette! are you coming?"

"I'm coming, madame! I'm coming!" cried the poor child, springing up in surprise. She gave me a little tap on the cheek and hurried to the door; but at the moment of going out of the room she stopped:

"Ah!" she cried, returning, "I'd forgotton to tell you. Have you heard of it?"

"Of what?"

"The death of our pro-rector Zahn?"

"How does that concern us?"

"Perhaps not; but take care, take care, if your papers are not perfectly correct. At eight o'clock to-morrow morning they'll come and demand them of you. They've arrested a great many people during the last fortnight. The pro-rector was murdered in the library of the St. Christophe cloister yesterday evening. Last week the old high priest, Ulmet Elias, of the Jew's Street, was murdered in a similar manner. A few days before that the old midwife, Christiana Haas, and Seligmann, the dealer in agates, of the Rue Durlach, were assassinated. So my poor Casper," She said tenderly, "take great care of yourself, and I hope all your papers are in order."

While we were speaking the cries below were being continued.

"Annette! Annett! are you coming down? Oh! the wretch, to leave me all alone!"

The voices of the customers were also heard, demanding wine, beer, ham, and sansages. We were obliged to part, Annette hurried downstairs as she hurried up, and answered in her sweet voice:

"Good gracious! good gracious, madame! What is the matter, that you call out for me like that? One might imagine the house was on fire, at least."

Wilfred went and closed the door, and then, when he had resumed his place, we looked at each other somewhat uneasily.

"That's singular news," he said: "Your papers are all right, are they not?"

"Not a doubt of it."

And I showed him my *livret*.

"Good—mine is the same; I had it properly signed before starting. But all the same these murderers will do us no good. I'm afraid we shan't do any business here. Many families are in mourning; and then, besides, there will be the hindrances, the humbug, of the seneschal's court, the anxieties"——

"Bah! you are looking at everything on the dark side," I said to him.

We continued to talk of these strange events till past midnight. The fire in our little store lit the angle of the roof, the square window with its three cracked panes, the mattress spread under the tiles, the black sloping rafters supporting one another, the little deal table with its shadow flickering on the worm-eaten floor. Now and then a bat, drawn by the warmth, flitted like an arrow along the wall. The wind was heard ingulfing itself in the high chimneys and sweeping the snow-dust from the gutters. I was thinking of Annette, and had relapsed into silence.

Suddenly Wilfred took off his waist-coat, saying:

"It's time to get to sleep. Put another block of wood on the fire and let's go to bed."

This said, I pulled off my boots; we were stretched on the mattress, the coverlid drawn up to our chins, a big log under our heads for a pillow. Wilfred was soon asleep. The light of the little stove came and went; the wind redoubled out doors; and still thinking, I, in turn, fell tranquilly off to sleep.

About two o'clock in the morning I was awakened by an indiscribable noise, I thought at first it was a cat rushing along the gutters; but after listening with my ear against the tiles, my uncertainty was soon removed—somebody was walking on the roof.

I nudged Wilfred with my elbow to wake him.

"Hush!" he said, grasping my hand.

He had heard the sound as well as I. The light of the nearly expiring fire fell faintly on the crumbling wall. I was going to rise, when the little window, held closed by a piece of brick, was suddenly opened. A pale face, with red hair, phosphorescent eyes, and quivering cheeks, appeared, looking searchingly into the interior. So astounded were we that neither of us had power to utter a cry. The man passed one leg, then the other, through the window, and descended into our loft so cautiously as not to make the slightest sound on alighting on the floor.

This man, with wide round shoulders, thick-set, his features knit like those of a tiger on the watch, was no other than the easy-going personage who had given us advice on the road to Heidelberg. But how changed his physiognomy now appeared to us! In spite of the excessive cold, he was in his shirt sleeves; he had nothing on but his breeches, girt about his waist, black silk stockings, and shoes with silver buckles. A long blood-stained knife glittered in his hand.

Wilfred and I thought ourselves lost. But he seemed not to see us in the oblique shadow of the garret, though the flame in the stove had been fanned up by the icy current of air from the skylight. He crouched down upon a box and shivered with cold in a strange fashion. Suddenly his yellowish-green eyes fixed their gaze on me—his nostrils dilated, and he continued to gaze at me for a full minute. Every drop of blood seemed to leave my veins. Then, turning towards the stove, he coughed in a hoarse tone of voice, like that of a cat, without a muscle of his face starting. He drew from the fob of his breeches a large watch, moved like a man looking to see the hour, and then, either from absence of mind, or from some other motive, placed it on the table. Finally, rising as if in doubt, he considered the window, appeared to hesitate, and went out, leaving the door wide open.

I rose immediately for the purpose of drawing the bolt, but already the steps of the man were creaking on the stairs two stories below. An irresistible curiosity overcame my terror, and, as I heard him open a window overlooking the yard, I went to a window on the stairs on the same side. The yard, from this height, was as deep as a well; a wall, fifty or sixty feet high, divided it in two. To the right of this wall was the yard of a pork-butcher; to the left, that of of the *Pied de Mouton*. It was covered with damp moss and the wild vegetation that plants itself in the shade. The summit reached from the window opened by the assassin in a straight line to the roof of a large dark-looking house, built at the back of the Bergstrasse. As the moon was shining between the large snow-laden clouds, I saw all this at a glance, and shuddered on perceiving the man making his way along the top of the high wall, his head bent forward and his long knife in hand, while the wind whistled drearily.

He reached the opposite roof and disappeared through a window.

I thought I was dreaming. For some few seconds I stood there, open-mouthed and bare-chested, my hair streaming, under the sleet that fell from the roof. At last, waking from my state of stupor, I returned to our retreat, and rejoined Wilfred, who looked haggardly at me and murmured a prayer in a low voice. I hastened to put wood into the stove, to put on my clothes, and to draw the bolt of the door.

"Well?" asked my comrade, rising.

"Well," I answered, "we've escaped. If this man has not seen us it is because we owe our lives to God."

"Yes, yes," he replied; "it is one of the murderers of whom Annette told us. Good God! what a face, and what a knife!"

He fell back on the mattress. As for myself, I swallowed at a draught all that was left of the wine in the mug, and as the fire had burned up, the warmth had again spread itself through the chamber, and the bolt was securely drawn, my courage began to return.

Still the watch was there—the man might come back for it. This idea froze us with terror.

"What shall we do now?" said Wilfred. "The shortest course to take will be to set off at once back to the Black Forest."

"Why should we?"

"I've no longer any inclination to play the double-bass—you can do as you like."

"But why—what should we run away for? Have we committed any crime?',

"Don't speak so loud—don't speak so loud!" he cried. "Only that word *crime*, if anybody overheard it, might bring us to the gibbet. Poor devils like us would serve for examples to others. It does not take long to decide who commits crimes; it would be quite enough if that watch were found here."

"Listen to me, Wilfred," I said to him; "there's no use in losing your wits. I've no donbt, in my own mind, that a crime has been committed to-night in our neighborhood; under such circumstances, what ought an honest man to do? Instead of taking to flight, he must assist justice, he must"——

"How?—how can he assist it?"

"The simplest way will be to take the watch to-morrow to the high bailiff, and state to him what has passed."

"Never! never! I dare not touch this watch!"

"Very well; *I'll* go with it. Let us lie down and try to go to sleep again, if possible."

"I have no wish to go to sleep."

"Then, let us talk; light your pipe, and we'll wait for daylight. There are people still up below, perhaps; if you like, we will go down."

"I'd rather remain here."

"So be it."

We resumed our places by side of the fire.

The next morning as soon as it was light I went and took up the watch from the table. It was a very handsome double-dialed watch, the one dial marking the hours, the other the minutes. Wilfred appeared more reassured.

"Kasper," he said, "I think, after all, it will be better that I should go and see the bailiff. You are too young to manage such matters; you'll not explain yourself properly."

"Just as you like," I replied.

"It would appear strange for a man of my age to send a mere boy."

"Very well; I understand, Wilfred."

He took the watch, and I noticed that self-love alone urged him to take this resolution; no doubt he would have blushed before his comrades to have shown less courage than myself.

We descended from the loft thoughtfully. Passing along the passage which opens into the Rue Saint-Christopher we heard the rattle of glasses and forks, and I recognized the voice of old Bremer and his two sons, Ludwig and Karl.

"Faith, Wilfred," I said before going out, we should do no harm to take a drink of something."

At the same time I pushed open the room door. Our whole company was there, the violins and horns hanging on the wall and the harp in a corner. We were welcomed with joyous shouts. All bestirred themselves to make room for us at the table.

"Good day, comrades!" cried old Bremer. "Wind! snow! All the beer-houses will be full of company. Every flake that whirls in the air is a florin falling into our pocket."

I perceived my little Annette, fresh, shrewd, smiling at me with eyes and lips of love. This cheered me. The best cuts of ham were for me, and every time she came to place a mug on my right her soft hand rested expressively on my shoulder.

Oh! how my heart bounded in thinking of the chestnuts we had crunched together of an evening! Yet the pale face of the murderer passed from time to time before my eyes and made me shudder. I looked at Wilfred; he was very thoughtful. At length, as the clock struck eight, our band was preparing to set out, when the door opened and three police officers, with livid complexions and by several others of the same species, presented themselves on the threshold. One of these, having a long and as they say daintily formed nose, and a stout cudgel hanging at his wrist, advanced crying:

"Your papers, gentlemen."

Everyone hastened to satisfy his demand. Unfortunately, Wilfred, who was standing by the stove, was seized by a sudden fit of trembling, and, as the experienced eye of the police officer was turned upon him with an equivocal regard, the fatal idea came into his head of slipping the watch into his boot; but before it had reached its destination the officer clapped my comrade on the thigh, and said in a bantering tone:

"Aha! This little business appears to be slightly unpleasant to you?"

Thereupon Wilfred was seized with a fainting fit, to everybody's great astonishment; he sank back upon a form pale as death, and Madoc, the chief of the police, without ceremony searched in his trousers, and with a wicked outburst of laughter, produced the watch. But hardly had he looked at it than he became grave, and turning towards his assistants cried in a terrible voice:

"Let no one leave this place! We've got the whole band! Here's the watch belonging to Dean Daniel Van den Berg. Quick! the handcuffs!"

This order sent an icy thrill into the marrow of our bones. There was terrible excitement. Feeling, myself, that we were lost, I slipped down under the bench next the wall, and while they were putting the irons on poor old Bremer, his sons, Heinrich, and Wilfred, who sobbed and protested his innocence, I felt a small hand passed round my neck, the tender hand of Annette, on which I pressed my lips as a last farewell. But she took me by the ear and drew me softly, very softly, from under the bench. I saw the open trap-door of the cellar under one end of the table, I slipped into it, and the door closed.

It was all done in a second, in the midst of the confusion.

I was hardly in my hiding-place before I heard footsteps tramping on the trap door, then all became silent; my poor comrades were gone! Mother Gredel Dick, from her doorstep, shrieked like a peacock that the *Pied de Mouton* had been dishonored.

I will leave you to imagine what my reflections were during the whole of that day, cowering behind a barrel, my back twisted, my legs bent under me, thinking that if a dog should by any chance come down into the cellar, that if the landlady herself should come to fill a jug, that if the barrel behind which I was concealed were to become empty during the day another had to be tapped—that the least accident, in short, might destroy me.

All these ideas and a thonsand others passed through my head. I pictured to myself old Bremer, Wilfred, Karl, Ludwig, and Berthe, already hanging upon the gibbet of Harberg, in the midst of a whole flight of crows gorging themselves at their expense. The hair rose on my head.

Annette, not less troubled in mind than myself, out of extreme cautiousness, shut the door every time she came up from the cellar. I heard the old woman call out to her:

"Leave that door alone! What are you thinking of—to waste half your time opening and shutting it?"

The door was then left ajar, and out of the darkness I saw the tables surrounded by new drinkers, and heard exclamations, discussions, and endless stories concerning the famous band.

"The scoundrels!" cried one. "Thanks to heaven they are all captured! What a scourge for Heidelberg! One did not dare to stir out into the streets after ten o'clock. Trade was beginning to suffer. But there's now an end of it, and in a fortnight's time all will be right again."

"These musicians from the Black Forests," cried another, "are nothing but a set of bandits! They get let into houses under pretense of playing music; they take notice of the locks, the coffers, the cupboards, the entrances, and then one fine morning we hear that Master So-and-so has had his throat cut in his bed—that his wife has been murdered, his children strangled, his house stripped from top to bottom, his barn set on fire, or something of the kind. The wretches! They must be exterminated without mercy, if the country is to know any quiet and safety."

"The whole town will go to see them hung," said Mother Gredel, "and it'll be the happiest day of my life. Do you know that but for Dean Daniel's watch no trace of them would ever have been discovered? Yesterday evening the watch disappeared, this morning Master Daniel gave a description of it to the police, an hour afterwards Madoc claps his hand on the whole covey! Ha! ha! ha!"

The whole room rang with laughter. Shame, indignation, fear, made me shudder by turns.

Night came, however. Only a few drinkers remained seated at the tables. I heard the fat landlady, who had been up late the night before, yawn and murmur:

"Ah! when are we going to get to bed?"

One candle alone was left alight in the room.

"Go to bed, madame," said Annette, gently. "I'll sit up alone until these gentlemen go away."

Some of the tipsy guests understood this invitation and went away; but one remained, dozing in front of his jug. The watchman going his rounds waked him up, and I heard him go out in his turn, grumbling and staggering, at the door.

"At last he's gone," I said to myself. "Mother Gredel will go to bed and little Annette will not be long before she comes to set me at liberty."

With these pleasant thoughts in my head I was stretching my cramped limbs, when these words of the fat landlady fell upon my ears:

"Annette, go and shut up the house—and don't forget to put up the iron bar—while I go down into the cellar."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE ACAPULA MASSACRE.

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM IN MEXICO—OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ATTEMPTED EXTERMINATION OF PROTESTANTS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Navy Department has received a communication from Captain Queen, commanding the United States steamer Saranac, dated Acapulca, March 27, he having been ordered thither to inquire into the circumstances attending the death by violence of an American citizen.

Captain Queen reports that Procopie C. Diaz and other residents of Acapulco, all natives and citizens of Mexico, had organized a congregation for religious worship according to the Protestant creed. The meetings were held on Sundays and other days in the house of Diaz, and were strictly of a private character. Diaz and some members of his flock were occasionally stoned by the populace and otherwise annoyed, but sustained no serious damage to their persons. In December last Rev. H. H. Hutchinson, head of

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION IN MEXICO,

was solicited by the congregation to become their pastor, and to organize the congregation in a more formal manner. Converts were added to the Church, and in all the society numbered sixty-eight persons, mostly natives of the country. Preaching took place and prayer-meetings were held at Diaz' residence. They looked for a suitable building for church purposes, and soon rented one which had served as a Roman Catholic church, subsequently used by the French invaders, and afterwards had been occupied as a mercantile warehouse. The Mr. Hutchinson officiating as pastor. After the services the congregation retired without any fear of injuries from their enemies, but on the 25th of that month Mr. Hutchinson did not attend the chapel, the services being conducted by Mr. Diaz. There were present thirty or forty members. A few minutes after eight in the evening, as the congre, at were singing the last hymn, a disturbance was occasioned by forty Mexicans who were armed with machetes and muskets. From the testimony adduced on the examination into the disturbances, only six or eight of these armed men entered the building, the others remaining outside for the purpose, it is said, of finishing the Protestants who should attempt to escape.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE CHAPEL

did not continue more than eight minutes.—Shots were fired, but the principal damage was done by the machetes. The Protestants, after the assassins retired, barricated their chapel as a means of protection from the force outside. The military commander and his aids soon reached the spot, and directly followed by forty soldiers from the garrison. The District Judge and his Secretary also appeared upon the scene, and ordered those inside to open the doors of the chapel. This the Protestants refused to do until they were assured the party so ordering were their friends. It was then ascertained according to official inquiry that three men and one woman had been killed and eleven men wounded. Among the number killed was a colored man named Henry Morris, a barber, and a native of Boston. His body was fearfully managed, and his head was almost severed from his body. He had frequently been warned by his friends not to go to the meetings, as there were reasons for believing that by so doing he would place his life in danger. A woman was killed by a bullet passing through her head, and a man was found in a dying condition. This man was of the attacking party, and was shot by Diaz, who was badly wounded, having received eight wounds. Mr. Hutchinson on the evening of the attack, on being advised to remove to other quarters, went to the California Hotel. A Mexican guard was sent there to protect him should an attempt be made on his life.

LOVE IN WASHINGTON.

Among the guests accommodated at Mr. Webb's house in Georgetown, says a Washington correspondent, was a certain legationist, Baron Von Havre by name. He passed through the department one day on an inspecting tour, along with a party of friends, and was arrested by the sight of a fair sweet face crowned with golden glory, bending industriously over some piece of writing. He looked so long that his companions chaffed him upon his sudden smite. He returned after a few hours spent with his friends, and inquired about the beautiful girl, and was soon afterward an inmate of her house on the Heights. The half sister, who dressed well, visited, and did nothing, laid claim to the nobleman's attention, and the mother did all she could to assist her daughter; but the Baron had eyes and thoughts for the neglected maiden, who rose so early in the morning and marketed and made her pretty, simple dresses with her own nimble fingers, and went patiently through summer heat and winter's snow to her desk in the government office. So he offered her his hand, his heart, and his fortune of $50,000 per annum, and she became the lovely bride of a nobleman in every sense of the word. I remember how beautiful she looked in her filmy white dress with a silken light sheening through its lacy meshes, and pearls, whose years number as many as the beads which formed the necklace. I saw a picture of her, taken from an oil painting, after she had lived as a happy bride and beautiful mother in far-off Germany. She sat in a half-covered arbor, with a half wreath of flowers falling carelessly from her lap to the ground. Her arms and neck are both bare and perfectly free from ornament, yet so exquisitely molded that jewelry would merely take away from them their beauty. Her beautiful hair is parted—"one moonbeam from the forehead to the crown," and combed smoothly back from her lovely face. She is the idol of her husband, and the admired of all the nobles.

AN OPINION FROM A NORTHERN VISITOR.

We find the following letter from Col. Julian Allen in a late number of the *N. Y. Herald.*—The Col. came South some weeks ago on a tour of observation and spent several days in this city. Coming through the city of Washington he called on the President to pay his respects. He found Grant very much imbittered toward the South and was advised by him not to come South, representing that there was no toleration of Northern men in the South. Col. Allen informed him that he might possibly be in error, and that as he himself was not disposed to believe all the blood and thunder yarns that were spun by interested parties he would, at least come and see; and here is the opinion he formed, as published in the *Herald:*

"Having seen your excellent editorial article, and also read the accurate descriptive letter of Mr. Charles Nordhoff in your issue of to-day, and having but recently returned from a trip of observation South, I beg to trespass upon your columns also in the interests of truth and justice. The people of the South, by occupation tillers of the soil, are naturally more confiding than we in the North who are chasing for the almighty dollar, regardless of any other consideration—a sentiment which has so corrupted us, that we have become crafty, sharp and at a very low grade of morality as well as religion. While the whole of us are bad enough there are still degrees of depravity, and the lowest of our people, soon after the war, rushed upon those unfortunate Southerners with all the rapacity of hungry wolves after a dying animal, deceiving the colored people, betraying and despoiling the whites. They found a ready means of enriching themselves to such an extent that it seems now as if the spoliators could do no more than to rob the dead of the pennies to cover their eyes, and kick the corpses because they had only two optics apiece.

Thank Heaven the people of the North and South are finding out, though already so much damage is done, that to bring prosperity once more home to all this country, more especially to the South, where they need it most, we must know each other, know each others wants and exert ourselves honestly in the matter to protect it, be it white or black justice. One unfortunate and mighty drawback to prosperity at present anywhere in this Union is that the administration of President Grant is at enmity with the South and shuts its eyes to the true needs of the Southern people. I am convinced of such facts by my own knowledge and the many declared assertions of the President on these subjects and finding the actual state of things in the South. Suppose the North had been so unfortunate as to make a mistaken rebellion and we had lost wealth, spirits and other things that go to make prosperity and happiness and then a swarm of unprincipled robbers should come here and entirely disrupt all local affairs, deceive our laborers, almost inciting them to insurrection, disorganize our quiet, as the carpetbaggers have done in the South, would we tamely submit to it? No! Would we vote them a dress that would resemble a buzzard more than a fashionable Broadway suit? Very quickly we would do so.—Would General Grant attempt to declare martial law? Would he attempt to send soldiers? No, no!

Then let us do to our poor sisters as we would have them do to us. I bear witness to the truth of your article."

Respectfully yours,
JULIAN ALLEN.

Now York, April 9, 1875.

A correspondent of the Norfolk [illegible] writing from Murfreesboro, N. C., speaks of Senators Ransom and Merrimon as follows:

"Allow me to express the profound gratitude of their constituents to our distinguished Federal Senators, Gen. Ransom and Judge Merrimon. Hon. Jesse J. Yeates, our immediate Congressman, has just returned from a sojourn of several weeks in Washington. He tells me that it is conceded generally that North Carolina is now more ably represented than at any time for the last twenty years. Of Judge Merrimon's merits there has been no question.—His high talents and fine acquirements are widely known and admitted. Gen. Ransom, his Senatorial colleague, has been best known as a fine soldier, of excellent discretion and of unusual executive ability. In the critical last days of the Forty-third Congress, when the most appalling perils menaced the South, Senator Ransom labored industriously and effectively to avert, as far as lay within human power, the multiform injuries which the relentless malice of Radicalism had prepared for our destruction.

True, the Civil Rights bill became a law.—But the force bill was killed; and other measures of similar malignity were defeated thro' the patient alertness of the Conservative Representatives in the two Houses. Ben Butler's mandamus bill, which would have rendered the property of every man in North Carolina liable for the payment of the fraudulent "special tax bonds," had already passed both branches. Ransom had this bill "remanded" to the Senate, where he kept it in suspense until the hour of noon signalized the expiration of the 43rd Congress. Gen. Ransom's recent speech was pronounced by Senator Frelinghuysen to be the ablest he ever heard delivered in the Senate.—North Carolina has reason to be proud of Ransom and Merrimon."

FARM LABORERS.

The condition of agricultural laborers in European countries is something that would astonish the American farmer who thinks the drudgery of the farm an unbearable infliction. The English laborer, whom we think is roughly used by fate, works from infancy until incapacitated by age, infirmity and decrepitude, for a pittance which keeps him on the verge of starvation, is happily situated in comparison with others. At least he has constant work while ability lasts, but the French laborer works only two hundred days in the year, the Russian even less; the Austrian works but two hundred and thirty-four days, and all these work from four in the morning until nine in the evening, with three hours rest in the middle of the day. The Belgian farm laborer receives twenty-five to thirty-one cents a day.—Rye bread, potatoes and curds furnish their food. At home their families live on black bariey bread with a little grease and a decoction of roasted chickory root without sugar or milk, for drink. These laborers share the beds or bedding of the cattle they tend, and a luxurious couch is a shelf on the stable wall and a bundle of straw beside the oxen.

HAS HE A CALL TO BE HUSBAND?—Has he a call to be a husband who thinks more of his horse than his wife?

Has he a call to be a husband who spends six evenings out of the week away from home, and complains because his wife will go Tuesday to prayer meeting?

Has he a call to be a husband who spends five dollars a week for cigars, and an occasional glass; but can't afford to take a newspaper for his family?

Has that man a call to be a husband who makes elegant presents to other ladies, and grumbles if his wife wants a new dress?

Has he a call to be a husband who swears if the one hundredth button is missing, and never speaks a word in commendation of the ninety and nine that remain immovable?

Has he a call to be a husband who never buys a book or picture to make home attractive, and still wonders why a woman can't be contented to stay at home seven days out of a week, and is ever singing "There's no place like home?"

Has he a call to be a husband who loses money by betting on elections and horse races, and when he becomes involved attributes it to his wife's extravagance?

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE YADKIN RIVER BRIDGE AND TURNPIKE COMPANY.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do Enact,* That for the purpose of building a public bridge across the Yakin River, between Glenn's Ferry and the town of Huntsville, or either of these points, and for the purposes hereafter named, Lewis Laugenour and A. E. Conrad, Esqrs., of Forsyth, and Hon. J. G. Marler and Dr. L. G. Hunt, of Yadkin county, are hereby appointed Commissioners, whose duty it shall be, within thirty days after the passage of this act, to open books at suitable times and places, for securing subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the "Yadkin River Bridge and Turnpike Company."

Section 2. That the Capital Stock of said Company shall be Ten Thousand Dollars, with power to increase the same to Twenty Thousand Dollars, and the shares shall be Twenty Dollars, and no certificate of Stock is to be issued by the Commissioners of the Company to any person until each and every share subscribed for by him, shall be paid for in cash.

Section 3. That when One Thousand Dollars shall have been subscribed and paid for, the officers of said Company may organize and proceed to carry out the provisions of this act, and when so organized, it shall for the term of fifty years, be deemed a body corporate, under the name and style of the "Yadkin River Bridge and Turnpike Company;" and in that name to have succession, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to make rules and regulations for its government, not inconsistent with the laws of the State, and to have all and singular the rights and privileges of other corporate bodies of like nature.

Section 4. That W. A. Lemly, Cashier of the 1st National Bank, is hereby appointed Treasurer until the regular organization of said Company, to whom the Commissioners herein before named shall turn over all monies received by them, and the said Lemly is hereby directed to hold the same subject to the order of the proper authorities of the Company when organized.

Section 5. That said Company shall at its first meeting elect three directors, who shall have control of the affairs of the Company for twelve months, or until their successors are elected. *Provided:* That no stockolder shall be a director who does not own five shares of stock.

Section 6. That the amount of toll to be charged by said Company for crossing their bridge, shall be determined by the Commissioners of Yadkin County.

Section 7. That if any person or persons shall pass over said bridge without paying the established tolls, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to five times the regular charge, and the same can be recovered before any Justice of the Peace.

Section 8. That in case of failure of said Company to keep their bridge in order so that the public may cross in safety, then the Company shall be subject to indictment in the Superior Court of Yadkin or Forsyth Counties, and be fined at the discretion of the Court.

Section 9. That as the object of this organization cannot be successfully carried out without good roads leading in the direction of the location of said bridge, the said Company are hereby authorized and empowered, being granted all the rights and privileges accorded to Turnpike Companies in Chapter 62, Battle's Revisal, entitled "Internal Improvements," to construct such graded turnpikes, commencing at any neighboring town or county as may best answer their purpose, and the directors of said Company shall be sole judges of the manner, be the subject of arbitration, and *provided further,* that the proposed roads be constructed entirely at the expense of said Company, and that no tolls be charged for passing over said roads.

Section 10. That this act be in force from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly, read three times and ratified this 18th day of March, A. D., 1875.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Office Secretary of State, }
RALEIGH, April 5th, 1875.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

WM. H. HOWERTON,
Secretary of State.

THE COSTLY PRESIDENT.

Such a man as Grant, with his dictator airs and sullen disregard of every principle and practice of Republicanism, is "dear" at any price. The old salary of $25,000 would be too much to pay him. But when we reckon up the dimes and dollars he annually costs the country (the loss by business derangement, depression and uncertainty no man can estimate, by no arithmetic is calculable), we are appalled and stand aghast at the patience of the people. Truly ours is a long-suffering and Mosesmeek, or else a passing stoical people, when figures like these do not raise each particular tax-payer. These figures are a list of the personal expenses of the occupant of the White House which were voted by Congress or allowed by law in 1874. Read:

Salary,	$50,000
Private Secretary,	3,500
Assistant Secretary,	2,500
Executive Clerk,	2,300
Steward,	2,000
Messenger,	1,200
Fireman,	854
Policeman,	1,320
Assistant Policeman,	1,320
Night Watchman,	900
Three Door-keepers—one for the night and two for the day—twelve hundred each,	3,600
Incidental Expenses,	6,000
Postage Stamps,	600
Repairs to the Executive Mansion,	20,000
New Furniture for White House,	10,000
For Fuel and Hot-houses,	5,000
For the Care of and Repairs in the Hot-houses,	5,000
For Leveling South of the Executive Mansion,	10,000
For Repairs to Pavement in front of White House,	1,500
For Repair of a dam in the Nursery Garden,	1,200
For Repair of Fountain South of Executive Mansion,	3,000
Total,	$121,894

Now if the American people re-elect this extravagant man, especially after he has shown that extravagrance is not his worst sin, they will deserve to "bleed" to a bigger amount than the above and to have the whole State system overthrown and their liberties all taken away.

A cannon ball is preserved in the Treasury Department, in Washington, which deserves to become historic—if cold iron can be said to *deserve* anything. It weighs twenty pounds, and is a plain, rough shot, with an iron ring attached to it. In a storm which occurred on the coast of New Jersey, many years ago, it was thrown from a mortar, with a line fastened to the ring, and, passing over, fell beyond a ship which was stranded and in danger of going to pieces. The line was tied to a cable on the shore, and the shipwrecked people drew this in, and fastened it to the vessel. On this cable a life-car was passed backward and forward from the ship to the shore, by which means 200 lives were saved. The ball was hauled in and retained. It was subsequently sent to the head-quarters of the Revenue Marine Department, where it has since been carefully preserved, and where it is always regarded with much interest by people who are informed of its history. It might have sunk a "seventy-four" and never been heard from.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment

We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c

FORSYTH COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to a call of the Executive Committee, a number of citizens of Winston and Salem met in the Court-house on Friday evening last, to make arrangements for attending the Mecklenburg Centennial Celebration, to take place in Charlotte, on the 20th inst.

The meeting was organized by calling Hon. Thos. J. Wilson to the Chair, and requesting G. M. Mathes, J. W. Goslen and E. T. Blum, to act as Secretaries. At the request of the Chairman, Col. R. L. Patterson explained the object of the meeting in his usual happy manner.

After a thorough interchange of opinion, it was determined to ascertain, as near as possible, the number of persons who would probably attend the said celebration from this section; and in order to ascertain this, it is requested of all persons interested to leave their names with Col. Patterson or either of the Secretaries, on or before the 10th inst.

A committee was appointed to have a banner with suitable design prepared for the use of the delegation from this county on the occasion.

On motion, Col. Jos. Masten was appointed Marshall, and Francis Fries Assistant Marshall, to take charge of the delegation.

The round trip will cost $3 70. And as it is proposed to make the day a general holiday throughout the State, let us send up a rousing delegation from this county, and thus materially aid in forming the largest concourse of people ever assembled in the State.

Adjourned to meet again on the 10th inst., in the Court-house, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

"About 30,000 people are expected to attend the Centennial Celebration at Charlotte on the 20th of May. For the accommodation of those attending arrangements have been made with the different railroads converging at that place to leave at midnight to carry away such as wish to leave, and every house in the city will be opened to guests, and the loan of 200 tents has been asked for which the government will supply. Everything possible will be done to accommodate visitors."

THE SOUTH

As Seen by a Republican Member of Congress.

Judge William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, returned from a six weeks tour in the South, and bears a most emphatic testimony against the Southern policy of his own party in the last Congress. When asked what he thought of the political condition of the South, he used these words: "The vote I most regret during my 14 years service in Congress is that which I cast last winter in favor of the force bill." He further said that so far as his observation went during his extended tour there was no more necessity for the use of Federal military force than there is in Pennsylvania or Ohio. He talked with Confederate soldiers, with Northern men, negroes, carpet-baggers and travellers. He was surprised at the good feeling existing. He gave an example of the feeling in the South by relating what he himself saw in Augusta. Being himself unknown, he happened to be in that city on the day chosen for decorating the graves of the Confederate dead, and remained and observed closely the proceedings. A large procession marched through the city with engines, civil organizations, &c., it being treated as a general holiday. Judge Kelly observed the significant fact that while men and women were gathered for the purpose of paying this tribute to the memory of the dead Confederate soldiers, the principal music on the occasion was furnished by the band belonging to a regular U. S. Infantry regiment, stationed in the vicinity. There were no taunts, no insults, no complaints, no appearance of ill-feeling anywhere visible. Judge Kelly spent from two days to a week in each of the following cities, stopping frequently at places of less consequence. Via Richmond, Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Augusta and Aiken. The most of his time was spent in Florida. He says so far as he saw, and he went with his eyes and ears open, there was no feeling of fear or distrust on the part of the colored people, and he could not for the life of him see what use there was for the force bill. He was very glad to have made the trip, for it has enabled him to understand the condition of the South better than he has understood it before. He said it was not the Ku Klux that was ruining the South, nor was their unhappy condition to be attributed to the hatred of the southern people by the people of the North, nor was any political question involved. He thinks the whole trouble in the South arises from financial and industrial causes, and he believes that the South will not improve and advance until the forty-fourth Congress repeals the financial legislation of the forty-third. Until the industries of the country are revived and we are forced to live within our incomes, the South will grow worse instead of better. As matters are going on now the Judge thinks not only that the South and Southwest will be insolvent in ruin, but the country itself will be hopelessly insolvent.

In commenting on the foregoing, the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, a strong radical paper, says:

"When a Republican of such eminence as Judge Kelly gives testimony such as this, it would seem as if it were time indeed for Mr. Williams to retire to his native wilds of Oregon, and for the superserviceable organs of the carpet-baggers to learn new tunes to stir up vindictive feelings against the South. It would also appear to be time to withdraw our army from those places where it is not wanted, and to send it to the Texas frontier where it is wanted very much. As a new crop of Southern outrages will be required next fall it will be well for the North to remember the testimony of Judge Kelly."

A HEAVY STORM OF WIND AND RAIN passed over the Charlotte and Concord section of country on Saturday afternoon last. In Concord, roofs, chimneys and some three or four houses were badly injured.

At the same time a destructive storm prevailed at Knoxville, Tenn., and Columbia, South Carolina, and other points.

TAXING CURRENCY.

Last week we published an article, the purport of which was that U. S. Currency could not be taxed by any State or corporation. The tax listers disregarded the import of that article. This week we give the opinion of Judge Reade upon the subject, which sustains the tax listers, as will be seen below:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 28, 1875.

The attention of County Commissioners and Township Trustees is called to the following decision of the Supreme Court of this State, made at June Term, 1873.

It is evident that in some localities in the State the provisions of the law (even consistent with this decision) have, heretofore, neither been respected by the tax payers nor enforced by the list takers. I suggest to the County Commissioners and Township Trustees that it is their duty to see that the Revenue Act, requiring money and solvent credits to be listed, is observed and executed in harmony with the principle set forth in the decision.

D. A. JENKINS,
State Treasurer.

Ruffin vs. Commissioners of Orange.

The plaintiff listed for taxation "15,000, money on deposit," taking from the bank a certificate of the form following:

$... .....

THE BANK OF MECKLENBURG,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., ..., 187..
——— ——— has deposited in this office ——— ——— Dollars to the credit of ——— ——— in U. S. currency which will be paid to ——— ——— or order on the return of this certificate with interest thereon at the rate of ——— per centum per annum, if left on deposit not less than thirty days.
No. ———

The plaintiff subsequently applied to the Commissioners to correct her list, assigning as the reason that the deposit was made in U. S. Treasury notes and National Bank Bills, and that they were not subject to taxation by the State.

The amount of the tax was $162, and she asked to have the amount stricken from her tax list; or, if U. S. Treasury notes are exempt and National Bank bills are not, then, that $81 shall be stricken from the list.

The Commissioners refused to alter the list, and the plaintiff appealed to the Superior Court, and that Court directed the Commissioners to correct the list by striking out $162, his Honor holding that neither United States Treasury notes nor National Bank bills were subjected to taxation by the States.

Whether that be so or not seems not to be necessary to the decision of the case, because it is plain that the plaintiff had neither United States Treasury notes nor National Bank bills "on hand" or "on deposit." It is true she had deposited $15,000 in bank, but it was not a special deposit, as a package to be kept for her and returned in kind when called for; if so, the money, the very money deposited, would have remained hers. But it was a general deposit entered to her "credit," not returnable in kind, but "payable" to her order with "interest." So it would seem that she had no money at all and ought not to have listed any. But still, having listed it improperly as money, the question remains must the defendant strike it out? Suppose it was wrong to list it as "money," and right to list it as a "credit," and the tax is the same on each, it would seem to be a vain think to strike it out of one column and put it into another. What the plaintiff desires and what she asks for is to have the item of $162 deducted from the aggregate. If the aggregate is not to be changed, then it makes no difference with her in what columns the items stand. The plaintiff's counsel answers this view by the suggestion that if treated as a credit, she would be entitled to deduct from the amount any debt which she may owe. And that is true. This difficulty might have been avoided if she had alleged in her petition that she was not liable to list it as money, for the reasons given, nor as a solvent credit, because she was indebted in such a sum. But she makes no such allegation, and, therefore, we suppose the fact is not so; but still as it seems not to have been considered in this light, either in the Court below, or by the commissioners, or by the plaintiff in her application, she ought to have an opportunity of showing that she does owe debts which ought to be deducted from her "credits."

We think his Honor was in error in holding that the plaintiff's deposit remained her money, either as U. S. Treasury notes or National Bank bills. And that he ought to have held it to be a "credit" to be listed, subject to any debt which the plaintiff owed; and that he ought to have had an enquiry as to that fact. The judgment below is reversed. And if the plaintiff move, the case will be remanded that the fact of the indebtedness of the plaintiff may be enquired into.

The point most discussed at this bar was, whether United States Treasury notes and National Bank bills were liable to taxation by the State. And although as we have seen, it is not necessary to the decision of the case, yet, as his Honor's judgment was based upon it, and as it is a matter of general interest, it may be proper that we should express our opinion upon it. It seems to be settled by numerous cases in the United States Supreme Court, cited in plaintiff's brief, beginning with McCulluck vs. State of Maryland, that United States Treasury notes cannot be taxed by the State, because they are of the means used for the support and administration of the United States government. And if a State could tax them, then unfriendly States might so tax them as to destroy their usefulness; and in that way, and to that extent, destroy the United States government. And it is equally well settled that the United States government cannot tax any of the necessary means used to administer the State government. But whether a State can tax National Bank bills seems to be a debatable question. The case cited against the power of the State is Veazie Bank vs. Fenno, 8 Wal. 533. We do not think that the case supports the position. It is there decided by a divided court that Congress may tax the circulation of Banks chartered by the State. And that although the tax was so heavy—about 16 per cent.—as to destroy them. It is not pretended that this tax could have been imposed, if the Bank had been chartered for the use of the State, and as a means of administering its government. But it is put upon the ground that they are corporations for private profit. And the power of Congress to tax the circulation of State Banks depends upon whether they are for the United States government or for private profis. It is true they are authorized by Congress as a currency convenient and useful for circulation, just as State Bank bills are authorized by the State. But in neither case have they necessarily any connection with the government. The act of Congress authorizing National Banks imposed a tax on their circulation of 2 per cent., and surely that would not have been done if they had been regarded as a part of the government, as that would have been the same as for the government to tax itself. The truth is that the United States government has no interest in National Banks. It authorizes them in order to provide a currency, not for the government, but for the people, and it has the power to regulate and protect them. To this end it provides for the redemption of their notes, protects them from the imposition of counterfeits, and from injurious competition of State Banks by a heavy tax on State Bank bills, and no doubt might further protect them by forbidding the States to tax them.—But this has not been done, and until it is done, we suppose the State has the power to tax them. It seems that all that is to be inferred from the decision in Venzie vs Fenno, *supra* is, not that National Bank bills are exempt, but that Congress has the power to exempt them from State taxation. See Lilly vs. Commissioners of Cumberland at this term. Reversed.

READE, J.

JOHN HARPER, of the N. Y. publishing house of Harper & Brothers, is dead. There is only one of the old firm left.

It appears from statistical reports that considerably less cotton is now sent to England from the United States than was sent from this country before the war, while the supply from Brazil and Egypt has more than quadrupled.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHERIFFS.

We publish the following for the information of Sheriffs:

RALEIGH, April 27, 1885.

To the Sheriffs of the several Counties in North Carolina:

I receive information from time to time that many persons are travelling in this State doing business as soliciting agents in the interest of houses in, and out of, the State without obtaining the license from this Department as required in Sec. 23, Schedule B, of "An act to raise revenue."

The attention of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors is called to the provisions of said section. It will be seen by reference to it that a material change has been made in the section as it existed in the former law. The only exemptions which it now authorizes are agricultural implements and fruit trees which are the growth and manufacture of the house selling them, and seeds of all kinds intended for the improvement of agriculture. This section is entirely consistent with the decisions of the Supreme Courts of the United States and this State. It applies to residents as well as non-residents. I call upon all county officers indicated in the section to see, as far as practicable, that it is not evaded in their respective counties.

D. A. JENKINS,
State Treasurer.

THE INDIANS.

Late dispatches indicate that the Sioux chiefs will not be found as easy to deal with in the pending negotiations for the surrender of the Black Hills country as they were when they visited the East a few years ago. The dealings of the Indian Bureau with them seems to have destroyed entirely all confidence which they ever had in the honesty or good faith of the Government agents. This fact is strikingly illustrated by the character of the speeches made by Spotted Tail and Red Cloud in the Council with the Special Commissioner who was sent to open negotiations with them. Spotted Tail said:

"You and the ones that come here to bring news from the Great Father, want to gather money for yourselves. There is so much lying and stealing, I can't tell where it begins; I know where it ends. They keep telling me the appropriations are too small. It's a lie; they are large enough if it came to us without going through so many hands. All have pockets. It wouldn't be so bad if some of our people were the Commissioners and Agents. We would make them have pockets just like white men."

Red Cloud said: "The Great Father sends Commissioners out here to tell the truth, and they pray God to help them tell the truth; but they all lie and steal. I don't understand it. When I go to see my Great Father I see land fenced in. I don't pass through it to take anything from it. I want to go to Washington to settle this matter for myself."

THE HOMESTEAD.

Now, that the Convention question is being agitated, the enemy are busy in their endeavors to excite the fears of our people on the Homestead question, by telling them that if the democrats are in majority in the Convention the Homestead is in danger. This is their old war cry of 1871, and a more absurd scarecrow was never invented. It is really amusing to read such trash in radical papers, whose readers, with some few exceptions, never owned or ever will own a Homestead.

Besides, the democratic party has the credit, if any there be, of enacting the first Homestead and Personal Property Exemption Law, which was passed by the democratic Legislature of 1866–'67, and exempted from sale, under execution, to wit: "One Hundred acres of land, if "in the county, and one acre if within the city "or town; those to include the residences of "the Homestead men together with the neces"sary outhouses, also all necessary farming "and mechanical tools, one work horse, one "yoke of oxen, one cart or wagon, one milk "cow and calf, fifteen head of hogs, five hun"dred pounds of pork or bacon, fifty bushels of "corn, twenty bushels of wheat or rice, neat "hold and kitchen furniture, not to exceed in "value two hundred dollars, the libraries of "licensed Attorneys at Law, practicing physi"cians and Ministers of the Gospel, and the in"struments of surgeons and dentists used in "their professions."

This law was enacted February 25th, 1867, by a Legislature in which there were not more than fifteen or twenty Radicals; and more than a year before the adoption of the Constitution which contains the present Homestead measure in it. Thus it will be seen that instead of the democratic party being hostile to this benign and humane measure, to it belongs the credit of first engrafting it as a law upon our statute books.

More than this. To the late democratic Legislature belongs the credit of passing the act making the Homestead fee simple. A bill to this end was offered early in the session by our young Representative, Isaac F. Dortch, Esq., and was finally enacted into a law. In the face of such a record, it is absurd beyond reason to charge that the democrats are opposed to the Homestead features when within its party folds are found nine-tenths of all the Homestead owned in the State.—*Messenger.*

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—This body, representing nine hundred thousand communicants, meets in Charleston, S. C., to-day, 6th inst.

The delegates appointed by the State Convention to represent North Carolina in this general Convention are: Revs. A. T. Redd, John Mitchell, W. T. Farrow, W. B. Cobb, J. A. Stradlay, S. W. Green, G. W. Harmon, B. G. Covington, J. J. McLendon, W. R. Gwaltney, Thos. Whitfield, E. Dodson, C. Durham, A. C. Dickson, R. H. Moody, T. H. Pritchard, C. T. Bailey, Levi Thorne, and Messrs. W. A. Graham, Jr., John Duckett, J. M. Heck, Hon. John Kerr.

U. S. SENATORS.—At the end of the Forty-Fourth Congress, March 4, 1877, the terms of the following named Senators will expire:

Goldthwaite, Alabama; Clayton, Arkansas; Saulsbury, Delaware; Norwood, Georgia; Logan, Illinois; Wright, Iowa; Harvey, Kansas; Stevenson, Kentucky; West, Louisiana; Morril, Maine; Boutwell, Massachusetts; Ferry, Michigan; Windom, Minnesota; Cragin, New Hampshire; Frelinghuyson, New Jersey; Ransom, North Carolina; Kelly, Oregon; Anthony, Rhode Island; Robertson, South Carolina; Cooper, Tennessee; Hamilton, Texas; Johnston, Virginia; and Davis, West Virginia. Of the above, thirteen are Republicans, nine Democrats, and one (Hamilton) Liberal.

The war in Cuba is carried on with fully as much determination as ever, but it is believed that in a few weeks the fate of Cuba may be decided.

THE OSHKOSH CALAMITY.—A terrible fire visited Oshkosh, Wisconsin, last week, the origin of which was accidental, destroying some 500 dwellings. The loss is estimated at $2,500,000, on which the insurance is fully $1,000,000.

NO AID.—It now appears that no law was passed by the late Legislature, giving wounded soldiers additional aid or compensation.

COLD WEATHER—WEST.—Ice formed half an inch thick at Omaha, Neb., on the 1st instant. Light snow mingled with rain fell all the afternoon.

A destructive frost occurred at Council Bluff, Iowa, on the 2nd inst., injuring fruit and vines to a greater extent than ever before. Much discouragement among the Agriculturists.

"Yellow Jack" is again reported at Key West, Florida. Two deaths on the 2nd instant.

The Cuban insurgents are said to continue to be successful in destroying Sugar Plantations.

A TERRIFIC WATERSPOUT burst in Muskugo, Indian Territory, on the 2nd instant, doing much damage.

An Act Supplemental to An Act to raise Revenue, passed at the present Session of the General Assembly.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do en act, That section 24 of Schedule "B" of An Act to Raise Revenue, passed at the present session of the General Assembly be amended by striking out the Treasurer wherever it occurs therein and inserting Secretary of State, also by adding at the end of the section the following: The Secretary of State shall furnish to the Auditor of State on the first of each month a statement, in detail, of the taxes received by him, under this section during the previous month, and pay to the Treasurer of State the amount of such taxes.

THE MANUFACTURE OF DOMESTIC WINES.

AN ACT to Encourage the Manufacture of Domestic Wines in this State.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all wines made from grapes, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, manufactured in this State from fruit raised in the State may be sold in bottles corked or sealed up, and not to be drank on the premises, when sold in any quantity whether greater or less than one quart: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize any person to sell any of the wines mentioned in this section to any person who is a minor under twenty-one years of age.

Sec. 7. That this act shall not apply to any wines which have or contain any foreign admixture of spirituous liquors, and shall only apply to such wines as derive their ardent spirit from vinous fermentation.

The Weldon *News* learns that a startling case of somnambulism occurred at Murfeesboro, N. C., a few evenings since. One of the young lady students of the W. F. College during the night got up from her bed, threw over herself a loose wrapper and started down town. She went to Col. Vaughan's residence, and into his room and laid on a lounge. It greatly surprised and frightened the Colonel, though he knew something was wrong and did not molest the "sleeping beauty." Soon Rev. W. G. Starr was informed where the girl was and went after her. He took her back to the college and carried her to the bed room and ensconced her in bed, and left the room. The young lady on awakening next morning knew nothing of where she had perambulated, or anything about her nocturnal visit. It is kept a profound secret from her, as it would be likely to seriously mortify and frighten her if told of the circumstance.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says: Owens, convicted of killing Cheek of York county, S. C., while traveling through Gaston county, in this State, was sentenced to be hanged in Lincolnton on Friday, the 28th day of May.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Baltimore oyster trade employs 20,000 men.

New York markets: Gold, 115¼@115⅝; cotton, 16¼@16¼.

A Baltimore beggar has retired from business with a fortune of $26,000.

Friday a colliery explosion in Staffordshire, England, destroyed a large number of miners. Bodies of forty-one have been recovered.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—Several thousand ticket-holders in the late Library Lotterv have placed their coupons in the hands of Blanton Duncan, to bring suit against the managers for breach of contract, to recover the money.

A FORTUNE FOR A HORSE.—J. R. Keene of California has sold to C. W. Kellogg, the San Francisco millionaire, the trotting stallion Sam Purdy for $50,000. This is the highest figure ever paid for a trotting stallion.

Mr. Parker, ex-Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, has been arrested, charged with embezzling about thirty thousand dollars of the funds belonging to that State.

The buffalo gnat has taken the place of the epizootic in Tennessee, and it appears to be much more fatal. Within a radius of one hundred miles around Memphis one hundred thousand dollars worth of horses and cattle have been killed.

Mr. Squires of Oregon will furnish rare specimens of timbers for the Centennial exhibition—a fir plank twelve feet wide and one hundred feet long, a spruce plank eight feet wide, cedar and larch seven feet, and hemlock five feet.

Germany's military forces, including those of Bavaria, comprise at this moment 31,830 officers, 1,329,600 men, 314,970 horses, 2,700 field and 820 siege pieces of cannon.

Gen. Albert Pike has recovered from Mexico $50,000 in gold for the families of Generals Parsons and Standish. These generals were ex-Confederates in the service of Mexico, and fell by the hands of guerillas.

Professor Baird will have a whole building in the Centennial devoted to an exhibition of fish and fish culture, and models of every boat, vessel and seine used in capturing the fish. The Swedish government has appropriated $100,000 for similar object.

The German Minister of War has ordered a cannon of 14½ inch bore to be made from the block of steel, weighing more than fifty-one tons, which has attracted so much attention at the Vienna Exposition. This gun, it is calculated, will be able to pierce of fifteen inch plate at a distance of a mile and a quarter.

Thomas McDowell, father of Miss Lizzie McDowell, who was killed in Atlanta some time ago, by a passing train, is suing the Georgia Railroad for fifty thousand dollars for killing his child. W. F. Parkhurst, her administrator, is also suing the same road for fifty thousand dollars for causing her death.

This is Kentucky's centennial year. One hundred years ago Richard Henderson purchased from the Indians all Kentucky south of Kentucky river, Daniel Boone surveyed the purchase for him. His wife and daughter came as the first women to Kentucky.

The Lynchburg (Va.,) *News* lately recorded the death of Charles Henry Lynch, who was the grandson of Charles Lynch, the originator of the famous "Lynch law." The old tree is still standing in the yard of the family homestead from which Judge Lynch's victims were suspended.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.—The Pennsylvania Miner's strike continues. Two of the posse and constable serving civil writs were mortally wounded by barricated miners. Two have been arrested, the rest are surrounded by a Sheriff's posse, a family consisting of 10 men. Despeeadoes it is feared will fight to the last.

The California *Farmer* recommends the raising of fast walking horses, in preference to fast trotters. A first rate fast walking horse will plow 25 to 33½ per cent. more land in a day, and do it easier than an ordinary bred horse, and thus such a horse would soon pay his cost; such a class of horses would command a large price.

Prof. Taylor of the Agricultural Bureau advises the Western farmers to get rid of the grasshoppers by eating them. They are largely consumed in the East and the Indians of our plains find them excellent eating. General Sherman has tried them, and says they are by no means to be despised. There is a scripture precedent for putting the pest to this use, John the Baptist ate them, with the addition of a little honey.

The superiority of the wood of the Florida cedar over atl other kinds of cedar is well known, and the demand for it in Bavaria, where immense quantities of lead pencils are made, has induced some manufacturers to take up the question of the acclimization of the tree in that country. Seeds have been sown in the forest, and about 5,000 young plants have been grown on one private estate. The cultivation of the tree has been attempted also in other parts of Germany.

Grasshoppers have, even at this early day in the season, again made their appearance in Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, so our exchanges tell us. Myriads of eggs are hatching out in the fields and woods where they were deposited last summer, and the whole country is alive with the insects. In view of the fact that the crops may again be devastated at the Northwest, would it not be well for our planters to plant just a little more corn than is laid down in their programme for the season? The signs of the time seems to argue that the States which have always fed us in days past are likely to soon call upon *us* to feed *them*.—*Landmark.*

GRAND EXPEDITION.—Mr. Jeaney, of the Geological and Topographical exploring expedition to Black Hills and vicinity, headed by the government scientific commissioner and accompanied by a military escort, under Lieut. Col. Fred Grant, will start about the 10th of May from Yankton, Dakotah, and proceeding thence by a small steamer up the Missouri to Fort Abraham Lincoln. The ultimate destination is Yellow Stone Valley which will be thoroughly surveyed, the waters of the River sounded and mineralogical features of the region examined. The Yellow Stone river will be navigated as far as possible. The expedition intending to follow it a distance of 150 miles, with a view to making a chart of its course, depth of water and heighth of rapids and cascades. Another expedition will in course of the season be sent out and led by Gen'l. Custer, its destination being the Big Horn and Powder river region.

THE END COMETH NOT YET.—The end of the world, according to the "timist" wing of the Second Adventists, was to have come on the midnight of Monday. That the rank and file of the believers in this superstition were sincere in their faith was evident from the serious preparations they made for the event. In different localities of the country they had gathered together, were baptized in streams which the season had rendered icy cold, and clothed in white robes, were waiting for the trumpet sound which should announce the grand consummation they expected. It is not only wonderful that such a delusion should prevail against both Scripture and common sense, but that nothing should be learned from the repeated failures which have occurred before of similar predictions of the end of the world. There is still standing, in Cleveland, Ohio, a round building with a top constructed of glass, which was erected by "timists" of a former period to enable them to ascend from their house of devotion with no other obstruction than removing the window which constituted the roof. In endeavoring to reduce the predictions of the Hebrew prophets to a mathematical basis they appear to have set aside altogether the declaration of Him whose coming they expected, that "of that day and that hour knoweth no man." It is to be regretted that the diffusion of common school education is not always accompanied by a corresponding diffusion of common sense. The result of it in such localities as those in which this superstition has chiefly prevailed seems to be a self-conceit which, after a few sips at the "Pierian spring," thinks itself capable of solving all problems of time and eternity.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., May 1st, 1875.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Margret, Miss Chloe Charles, Miss Julia Farmer, Callie Hine, care Mr. Fogler, Miss Sarah Morgan, Miss Hattie Patterson 2, Miss Mary A. Phillips, Miss Maria Tice, Miss Annis Watt col. Miss Lanthey White.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

S. J. Brown, Columbus Beckel, C. M. Beckel, D. A. Biby, Mat Coger (col.) R. J. Fish, Wm. F. Flinn, D. R. Green, J. C. Gleason, Anther Gallin (col), Mathias & Absalone Hagee, B. F. Hanes, Edwin Johnson, James H. Leak, D. A. McGregor, C. D. Nutt, J. G. Neal, Jacob Parnell, Benjamin Parmer, Snider & Glecknee, Trougot Spaugh, L. F. Thomas, James H. Vaughn, David Williard, Andrew Young, care Webber and Davis, Joseph or Jeffry Yokely.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

SPRING GREETING.

To our numerous Customers:

We have the pleasure of stating to you that our sales for the past year were very satisfactory, and that our facilities for supplying your wants, are greater than ever.

We write to advise you of the large and complete assortment of Goods which we have recently purchased for **CASH,** *in the Northern Cities, and are now offering for sale.*

To enumerate the many articles of our stock is unnecessary, since you all know the various lines of merchandise that we keep. We can only assure you that we have a very full and attractive supply of Goods, and that our prices are as **LOW AS THE LOWEST.**

We hope that our present customers may continue their dealings with us, and that other friends and strangers may give us a call before supplying their needs. To all we extend a cordial welcome.

Gratefully,

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 15th, 1875

THE DAILY JOURNAL,
PUBLISHED BY
ENGLEHARD AND SAUNDERS.
Wilmington, N. C.

THE DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, is published every morning, except Monday at:

One copy one year,	$8.00
" " six months,	4.00
" " one month, and shorter ds, pro rata	75

The SALEM PLOWS work well in all kinds of soil. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

Don't fail to visit the Salem Agricultural Works when you come to Salem, N. C.

The SALEM PLOW *will not choke.* Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

VANCE'S
SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have these charming papers now in Press, and on, or before, the middle of May, will
OFFER THEM TO THE PUBLIC
At a price which will put it within the reach of all classes. The volume will also contain
THE MEMORIAL POEM
RECITED BY
MR. JAMES BARRON HOPE
ON BEHALF OF
THE LADIES OF WARREN COUNTY
ON THE UNVEILING OF THE
MONUMENT TO GEN. LEE'S DAUGHTER
IN THAT COUNTY
ON THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1868.
The volume will be octavo in size, on handsome paper, of great typographical elegance, and will contain some sketches
NEVER BEFORE GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC
James Barron Hope & Co., Publishers,
NORFOLK LANDMARK, Norfolk, Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Free! Free!! Free!!!

THE PIONEER.

A handsome illustrated newspaper, containing information for everybody. Tells how and where to secure a HOME cheap. SENT FREE to all parts of the world.

It contains the NEW HOMESTEAD and TIMBER LAWS, with other interesting matter found only in this paper.

SEND FOR IT AT ONCE!

It will only cost you a Postal Card. New number for April just out. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
OMAHA, NEB.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Terms free—Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

conduct an agency for the reception of advertisements for American NEWSPAPERS—the most complete establishment of the kind in the world. Six thousand NEWSPAPERS are kept regularly on file, open to inspection by customers. Every **Advertisement** is taken at the home price of the paper, without any additional charge or commission. An advertiser, in dealing with the Agency, is saved trouble and correspondence, making one contract instead of a dozen, a hundred or a thousand. **A Book** of eighty pages, containing lists of best papers, largest circulations, religious, agricultural, class, political, daily and country papers, and all publications which are specially valuable to advertisers, with some information about prices, is sent **FREE** to any address on application. Persons at a distance wishing to make contracts for advertising in any town, city, county, State or Territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want, together with a copy of the **Advertisement** they desire inserted, and will receive information by return mail which will enable them to decide whether to increase or reduce the order. For such information there is no charge. Orders are taken for a single paper as well as for a list; for a single dollar as readily as for a larger sum. Offices (Times Building),

41 PARK ROW, N. Y.

Most Extraordinary

Terms of Advertising are Offered for Newspapers in the State of

NORTH CAROLINA!

Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address
Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents,
No. 41 Park Row, New York.
Refer to Editor of this Paper. No. 17 4w.

GO TO THE

BARGAIN STORE!

PFOHL & STOCKTON

Winston, N. C.,

Wholesale and Retail

MERCHANTS.

JOSEPH STOCKTON has just returned from the Northern Markets where he has laid in the largest stock of

SPRING GOODS

Ever before purchased by his house, and as they were bought low for cash, they defy all competition for ELEGANCE VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS, and the public will find it

☞ TRUE ECONOMY ☜

to purchase from them.

Our customers will find a full line of

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Jeans, Domestics, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries,

and everything else desired in this market.

☞ By persistent, legitimate and honest efforts, we have labored to make, and have succeeded in establishing the reputation that our house is the cheapest

BARGAIN STORE

in this section of the State.

☞ Our purchases are made direct from MANUFACTURERS, or their agents, and our patrons are hereby assured, that we intend in the future, (and we offer our past as a guarantee of the future,) to sustain the reputation of selling good, reliable Goods at a small advance on cost.

Wholesale Department

☞ We cordially invite the merchants of Western North Carolina to buy from us at New York prices, thereby saving time and expenses.

All varieties Foundry Job Work done at the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

LOCAL ITEMS.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 8, a. m.; due every day, except Sunday, by 6.10, p. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12.30, p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday: by 3, p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Friday at 7, a. m due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Huntsville mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8. a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

FISH.—The recent high waters have caused an unusual run of fish up our rivers and creeks. We learn fine red horse have been caught below the dam at Stafford's mill. The boys are having a good time about here with hook and line.

What's the use of paying seventy dollars for a sewing machine, when A. M. Jones sells the *Wilson* for 50 to 55 dollars, at Salem, N. C.

DANGEROUS.—We learn that a fast team driven by rather fast young men, caused a lady, while crossing the street, to fall, barely escaping injury. There is a town ordinance against fast driving, and it should be rigorously enforced. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

SOME colored men were before the Mayor on Monday for indulging in quarreling and fighting.

Farmer! Save your 15 dollars cash, by buying the *Wilson* Sewing Machine from A. M. Jones, Agent, Salem, N. C.

SEVERAL TOBACCO FACTORIES in Winston commenced operations on Monday last. Others will soon follow suit.

MUSIC.—A choice lot of Sheet Music, carefully selected by Prof. E. W. Lineback, for sale at the NOTION STORE.

J. J. MARTIN, ESQ., of Stokes county, has purchased several acres of land in Winston, opposite the residence of Mr. Hall, formerly occupied by Mr. Zevely and recently owned by Robert Gray, Esq.

MR. BLICKENDERFER, of the Notion Store, is local agent for the Bloomfield Piano, a highly recommended instrument.

MESSRS. S. K. CHAMBERLAIN AND G. H. TAVIS, of Winston, have undertaken to superintend the erection of Mr. Clemmons' large hotel in Asheville. They are both good workmen.

A FINE LOT OF NEW STYLE PRINTED CAMBRICS this week.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. April 29, 1875.

WINSTON TOWN ELECTION.—The Municipal election in Winston, on last Monday, resulted as follows:

Mayor:—J. W. Alspaugh.

Commissioners:—S. H. Hodgin, T. J. Wilson, J. W. Reed, J. M. Grogan, T. J. Brown, R. A. Barrow and P. H. Joyner. Four tickets were in the field.

MORE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS, LAWNS, plain and figured. Also FINE FRENCH LAWNS, and New Style BLACK HERNANI.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 29. 1875.

REV. MR. HUGHES, of the Episcopal Church, preached in the Court-house last Sabbath morning and evening. Services will again be held at the same place on the first Sunday in June, morning and night.

LARGE STOCK WHITE GOODS, New Style, TARLETONS, QUEENS LAWNS, striped and plain; FRENCH ORGANDIES, lace striped and plain, suitable for party and bridal costumes. J. L. FULKERSON.
April 29th, 1874.

ASSOCIATIONAL NOTICE.—The Mayo Primitive Baptist Association will convene at Saint's Delight meeting-house, on Saturday before the third Sunday in May next. The meeting-house is located about half a mile north of the road leading from Salem to Kernersville, six miles from Salem and five miles from Kernersville. Those coming by train from the east, will be met at Kernersville, on Friday evening, taken charge of and conveyed to the Association, and returned to depot at the close of meeting.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN SPRING DRESS GOODS,
CARRE'-FONDANT PLAIDS,
"DUNKIRK SUITINGS,"
said to be *all the go*.
Just received by J. L. FULKERSON,
Salem, N. C., April 29th, 1874.

FOUR different denominations held religious services at the same hour in Winston on Sunday last. All had large congregations.

MATELASSE SUITINGS,
MANCHESTER BALERNOS,
JACQUARDS,
BARATHEA,
POPLINS,
and best BLACK ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
new and cheap, J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 29th, 1875.

MR. PAUL CRUTCHFIELD, baggage master on the N. W. N. C. Railroad, had his arm badly mashed while engaged in coupling cars at Greensboro. The wound is a serious one and it is feared amputation of the arm will be necessary.

Farmer! The Wilson is the *best* sewing machine in the world for *all work* farmer's families have to do.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The municipal election in this place on Monday last, resulted as follows:

Mayor:—Col. R. L. Patterson.

Commissioners:—H. L. Shore, H. W. Shore, J. L. Fulkerson, Alex. Ackerman, T. F. Crist, Allen Spaugh, Wm. T. Vogler.

BLEACHED MUSLINS, cheaper than they have been in 15 years.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 29th, 1875.

☞ THE spasmodic road working just before Court week has been going on in this vicinity for some few weeks past. Instead of working the roads thoroughly, a little trash is thrown in the holes and ruts, and a few shovels full of dirt thrown over them, and thus they are left to be worked again when Court week comes round.

Why not go to work and round up the road bed and keep the ditches on either side well open? Such a thorough working would last for years.

YADKIN RIVER BRIDGE AND TURNPIKE COMPANY.—On our outside we publish "An Act to incorporate the Yadkin River Bridge and Turnpike Company." This enterprise should enlist the energies of all our citizens, as it would secure a public highway, long needed in this section. The roads leading to our town are at best, not as they should be, and during the inclement season, often hardly passable.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD continues to compare favorably with its contemporary monthlies. "The Soldiers' History of the War" increases in interest, while the regular Serial Tales are fully up to the standard of such literature. They are superior to much of the "Yankee light reading." The Statistical and Educational Department is well conducted and is of great value to every North Carolinian. Call at the Bookstore and see specimens.

THE Salem Cornet Band has received and accepted the call to the Yadkin College commencement, on the 17th of June next.

COLLISION.—We learn that a collision between the Southern train and a freight train occurred near the junction of the N. W. N. C. R. R. & N. C. R. R., smashing up a freight car scattering contents of sugar &c., and slightly damaging the track.

PETERSON FOR JUNE.—Again in advance of its contemporaries appears this popular lady's monthly. It is deservedly popular and filled with choice reading.

THE SHARPERS, travelling with the "show" which exhibited at Winston last week, were pursued, and the parties arrested and taken to Yadkinville, where they were admitted to bail for their appearance at Forsyth Superior Court, to answer the charges of swindling or gambling. There are various versions of the above arrest.

THE MECKLENBURG CENTENNIAL.—Those wishing to visit Charlotte on the 20th inst., will please hand in their names to Col. R. L. Patterson, or at the *Press* Office, Salem, and at the *Sentinel* or *Republican* Offices, Winston, N. C. This should be done before the 10th inst., so as to enable the Committee to make the proper arrangement for transportation. A good time is anticipated. We hope to see our county well represented.

THE SALEM CORNET BAND will accompany the Forsyth county delegation to the Mecklenburg Centennial on the 20th instant.

Thanks to Robert Linville, Esq., for a bottle of his famous wine.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION.—On Monday, the 22d March, Dr. Samuel M. Thompson, assisted by Drs. Lipscomb, Evans and Christopher, performed one of the most wonderful and critical operations known to surgery, upon the person of Mrs. Hendron, an old lady of Shelby, who has, for several years past, suffered much from dropsy, by removing from her an ovarian tumor, which weighed about one hundred pounds. He made an incision of about ten inches in length from the naval down, thro' which her intestines were taken out and laid on a table, and the immense tumor that had been growing for six years was cut loose and extracted, the bowels replaced and the cut stitched, which has since entirely healed up, and Mrs. Hendron has recovered.

This operation was performed at her earnest solicitation. Dr. Thompson, one of the best surgeons in this country, preferred taking her to Dr. Eve, of Nashville, but she insisted that he should perform the operation. Mrs. Hendron is an old lady, and was very weak and much exhausted from long suffering; but being possessed of an iron will and unbounded confidence in the skill of Dr. Thompson as a surgeon, she boldly stepped upon the table preparatory to undergoing the critical operation, and would not take anything that would render her unconscious.

Dr. Thompson had several years' experience in surgery during the war, when he had a great many difficult cases of amputation to perform. In this case he was but a few minutes in extracting the tumor, replacing the intestines and closing up the incision. We look upon this case as one of the most remarkable that has ever been performed by any physician in the State, and it will, no doubt, as it should, add greatly to the reputation of Dr. Thompson.
Shelbyville Commercial.

The Warrenton *Gazette* says: Mr. Curran who had charge of Mr. Thos. Flemming's mill near Gardener's Church, took his hammer and went down under the large water wheel to wedge up some of the machinery.—This was while the mill was grinding. Soon after his disappearance the mill stopped, and an investigation revealed the horrible spectacle of Mr. Curran's mutilated body ground to pulp in the wheels. His clothing was doubtless caught in the cogs, and he was found with a knife in his hands, evidently having used it to liberate himself from his perilous position. He was heard to call his wife, but the unhappy lady could not reach him until life was extinct. Mr. Curran was about 35 years old and leaves a wife and several children.

CHAPEL HILL.—The work of regeneration has been commenced, and the buildings are being repaired preliminary to occupation. The grounds are being cleaned, shrubbery and trees trimmed, leaves and trash swept away and a general movement to give the place a habitual and civilized appearance.—Hillsboro *Recorder*.

Judge Brooks instructed the Grand Jury in the United States District Court at Elizabeth City last week to disregard the Civil-Rights bill—that it was clearly unconstitutional.

The Raleigh *News* says: We are pained to announce the death of Dr. W. H. McKee, at his residence in that city. He had been ill for several days past. The deceased was 60 years of age, and an esteemed citizen.

The Raleigh *News* says: Mr. Samuel Hunt, who has a vineyard, orchard, strawberry and other like crops upon his farm near Kittrells, estimates his loss by the late cold snap at some $8,000, everything being destroyed. Other farmers in the same locality suffered in a like manner,

Mr. A. G. H. Cooper, of Nash county, shot and killed four large wild gobblers at one shot the other day, which after dressing, weighed 54 pounds.

Col. Thos. S. Kenan, of Wilson, has in his possession a powder gourd, used by his great grandfather in the Revolutionary war.

The Asheville *Expositor* says: We have been told that the celebrated Cranberry Iron works have been recently sold for $150,000.

Bertie county has a healthy calf, about six weeks old, that has two four legs and three hind ones. He is supplied with two tails also. He was frisking about very brisk on his five legs.

The *New North State* says: It is said a young man and his sister went to a church, a few miles above Bruces X Roads, Guilford county, last Sunday. After arriving at the church, the young man unhitched his horse from the buggy, and while seeking a place to tie him up a negro man came up and asked the lady's permission to escort her up to the church. Of course she indignantly refused, and her brother coming back about the time, ordered the negro away, but he still persisted in accompanying the lady, and when she alighted from the vehicle, he walked up by her side whereupon the young man drew his pistol and shot him dead.

A movement is on foot to celebrate the Centennial of Methodism in North Carolina, the first society being organized there in 1775, and the first Circuit formed in 1776.

Col. John D. Whitford, of Newbern, has purchased the State Agricultural *Journal*, and will soon take charge.

Mr. Edward Merrimon, a son of Senator Merrimon of Raleigh, has received the position of second clerk to Admiral Reynolds, of the man-of-war Tennessee, and has left a few days since to join his ship at Baltimore or New York.—*News*.

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult., at the residence of W. A. Lash, Esq., the bride's father, Walnut Cove, Stokes co., (N. C.) by the Rev. Geo. W. Dame, Mrs. A. E. HAIRSTON, late of Pittsylvania, Va., to Col. F. GEORGE, of Whitesville, Columbus co., (N. C.)

DIED,

Near Vienna, in this county, on the 28th ult. Rev. DANIEL DOUB, aged about 60 years.

On the 29th inst., near Shady Grove, Davie county, suddenly, Mr. J. P. OAKES, aged 37 years.

OBITUARY.

DIED, of bronchitis, in this county, on the 21st of April, Mrs. SUSAN L., wife of Jno. Hasten, Esq., aged 50 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The deceased was a kind and affectionate wife, and an indulgent mother. She left a large circle of relations and warm friends, who sorely feel her great loss. Although afflicted for years and thus deprived of almost every temporal enjoyment, she resigned to her fate with that christian fortitude which is the surest evidence of perfect peace with God. Even in the trying moments of death, when loved ones were bidding a last farewell, a calm sweet smile plied upon her brow and she seemed to hail death as the harbinger of that rest which remains to the people of God.

To that land beyond the river,
She has gone to live forever;
Angels there with songs will greet her
Where again we hope to meet her.

ESSIE.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	95 a 1 00	Salt	1 60 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 30 a 1 40	" American,	0 00
Flour,	3 50 a 4 00	Candles ada:	18 a 20
Meal,	2½ a 3	Oils, Linseed,	0.00 a 1.25
Chop,	2½ a 2¾	" Kerosene,	22 a 30
Bacon,	12½ a 00	Sheetings, Fries' B.	8½
Pork,	0 00 a 9 00	" " A	9
Lard,	12½ a 15	Yarn, Fries.	0 00 a 1 25
Eggs,	15 a 00	Iron,	5 a
Molasses,	38 a 50	Nails,	5 a 00
Cheese Fac.	18 a 25	Calf Skins, green,	15 cts.
" Mount.	15 a 20	Tallow,	8 a 10
Butter	25 a 00	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Peas,	1 00 a 00	Clover Seed,	0 00 a 8 00
Apples, green,	75 a 1 00	Home grown;	0.00 a 0.00
dried,	4 a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
Potatoes, sw.	75 a 80	Brick,	6.00 a 10.00
" irish,	1 25 a 000	Shingles,	
Coffee,	20 a 30	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.50
Sugar,	8 a 15	Hay, per cwt.	50 a 60
" crushed,	15 a 18	Rags,	2½ a 3
Dried peel., peach.,	12½ a 22	Butter Beans,	13
" unpeel ½ "	6 a 8	Dried Cherries	00 to 00

Dried Blackberries, 0

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.

Common,	$ 7 00 to 9 00
Good working,	9 00 to 11 00
Bright medium smokers,	11 00 to 15 00
Fancy smokers,	16 00 to 25 50

LEAF.

Common,	8 00 to 10 50
Good,	11 00 to 15 00
Medium wrappers,	15 00 to 20 00
Yellow do	35 00 to 45 00
Fancy, do	45 00 to 71 00
Mahogany medium,	18 00 to 25 00
" good,	25 00 to 30 00

Danville Tobacco Market.

Lugs—Very Common,	5.00 to 07.
" Medium,	7.00 to 10.
Fine Smokers,	10.00 to 30.
Leaf—Common,	6.00 to 10.
" Good	10.00 to 12.50
Wrappers—Medium,	20.00 to 3 .
" Fine,	4 .00 to 50.
" Extra,	70.00 to 80.

Richmond Tobacco Market.

BLACK.

Lugs—Very common	$ 9 00 to 9 50
Medium to good	7 50 to 8 50
Extra	9 00 to 9 50
Leaf—Common	9 50 to 9 60
Medium	10 00 to 11 50
Good	12 00 to 14 00
Fine	14 50 to 15 00
Extra selections	15 50 to 17 00

BRIGHT.

Lugs—Common to Medium	9 00 to 11 00
Good to Fine	12 50 to 20 00
Fine smoking	22 50 to 30 00
Extra smoking	35 00 to 40 00
Leaf—Common to medium	10 00 to 12 00
Good to fine	12 50 to 16 00
Extra fillers	17 00 to 20 00
Wrappers—Common	18 00 to 25 00
Medium to good	27 00 to 40 00
Fine	45 00 to 75 00
Extra	80 00 to 000 00

MAHOGANY.

Wrappers—Common to medium	15 00 to 20 00
Good to fine	25 00 to 35 00
Extra	40 00 to 60 00

Fayetteville, April 29.—Bacon 14 a 16; Flour, $6.00 a $6 75; Corn 1 00 a 1 10; Oats 85 a 00; Rye, $0 00; Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Lard, 17½ a 18; Brandy, $2 00; Whisky, corn, $1 50 a $1 70; rye, a $2 00 a $2 25; Salt, $1 50 a 1 60.

Charlotte. May 3.— Bacon 000 a 000; Flour, $3 25 a $4 00; Corn, 90 a 0 95; Oats, 00 00; Wheat, $1 40 a $1 50; Brandy, $1 75 a $2 00.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: *Systematic.* All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send **25 cents** to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (*ninety-seventh edition*), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publisher's rates. GET THE BOOK. No. 11. 1y.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
DAILY, $10 A YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY, $3. WEEKLY, $2.
POSTAGE FREE TO THE SUBSCRIBER. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only $1, postage paid. Address the TRIBUNE, N. Y. No. 11, 1y.

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer.
No. 11. 1y. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$75 A WEEK to Agents to sell an article SALEABLE AS FLOUR. Profits immense. Package free. Address, BUCKEYE M'F'G CO., Marion, Ohio. No. 11. 1y.

A. N. ZEVELY,
[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government
OFFICE 421, E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

M. H. LANGFELD. M. H. LANGFELD.

$50,000!

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!

I am now Prepared to offer Special Bargains in

Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Millinery Goods, &c., &c.

I HAVE A STOCK OF UPWARDS OF

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Which having been paid for in ☞ CASH, and having been bought in the Eastern Markets at the very LOWEST figures,

☞ **I BOTH CAN AND WILL UNDERSELL AN COMPETITION WITHIN A RADIUS OF 100 MILES.**

FIRST CLASS GOODS ONLY.

I have given FOUR WEEKS undivided attention to the selection of a stock in the East, which in QUALITY and PRICE, was especially designed for this market, and will clearly show that I have made the interests of my customers my sole aim.

FIVE REASONS WHY I CAN UNDERSELL ALL COMPETITION.

1st. I personally superintend the purchase and sale of my Stock.
2nd. I buy only for CASH, and my discounts are already a very heavy portion of the profits of others.
3rd. Having a buyer constantly in the Northern markets, can always give my patrons the benefit of any decline, and am prepared to offer novelties.
4th. Having TWO stores, I buy in LARGE QUANTITIES, and from FIRST HANDS only, and thereby save the Jobbers' profit, in the purchase of my stock.
5th. I have pruned my expenses to the very lowest figures, and give my customers benefit of same.

Thanking my friends and the community at large for their kind encouragement in the past, I now assure them that I will endeavor to do more than deserve it in the future, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

JOBBING A SPECIALTY.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WINSTON, N. C., APRIL 8th, 1875.

A FORTUNE FOR $1!
Positively the Last Postponement.
"NOW IS YOUR TIME."
DAME FORTUNE HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES.
LEGALLY AUTHORIZED.
THE TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION,
IN AID OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF DENISON, TEXAS.
WILL GIVE A GRAND CONCERT,
MONDAY, MAY 31st, 1875.
☞ And will Distribute to the Ticket Holders
$250,000 IN GIFTS.
The Concert and distribution of Gifts guaranteed to POSITIVELY take place on the above date or the MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.
1st Capital Gift, $50,000. 3d Capital Gift, $15,000.
2d Capital Gift, 25,000. 4th Capital Gift, 10,000.
Besides Gifts in proportion amounting in all to
$250,000.
Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert.
AGENTS WANTED.
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS TO RESPONSIBLE AGENTS.
CLUBS.
Clubs can be organized in localities where we have no local agent, and a prorata division of gifts drawn can be made. Send for special rates to Clubs.
HOW TO REMIT TO US.
Money sent at our risk when sent by Postoffice money order, draft, express or registered letter.
Orders for Tickets sent direct to us promptly filled.
Address us for circulars giving references, manner of drawing, full particulars, etc.
Address all orders for tickets, communications, and make all remittances of money to
ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y.
DENISON, TEXAS.
N. B. Orders for tickets amounting to $5 or over sent C. O. D., per express.
April 8th, 1875.

To the Debtors of
E. L. HEGE AND HEGE BROTHERS,
BANKRUPTS.
YOU are hereby distinctly *notified* to come and make *payment* at once to the undersigned, or proceedings, without delay, will be taken to enforce the payment of these debts in the United States Court where the homestead exemptions have recently been over-ruled.
J. W. HUNTER, Assignee.
April 22, 1875.

AT COST!
WITH a view to a change of business, we offer our entire stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
either in JOB LOTS or at RETAIL at cost.
As our stock embraces a good assortment of the best Gent's, Ladies' and Children's fine work, also
Men's, Boy's, Women's and Misses' HEAVY SHOES
from the best Manufacturers, great inducements are offered to the purchaser to *call early*.
S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.
Main Street, Salem, N. C.
April 22, 1875.

PUMP
Making and Repairing.
THE undersigned is prepared to make NEW PUMPS, and do GENERAL REPAIRING, such as putting in NEW STOCKS, PLUNGERS, VALVES, &c., at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. Orders respectfully solicited.
Agent for the well known "Cucumber Pump."
J. T. PHILLIPS.
Salem Forsyth Co. Sept. 3, 1874. 36-tf

D. P. MAST.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.
☞ Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.
Office in the Court-House. 6-1y.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!!!
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET GOOD BARGAINS.
☞ **GO TO THE BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE,**
East Side Court-House Square,
WINSTON, N. C.,
OF
BRAFMAN & SCHRÖDER,
WHO beg to call the attention of their many patrons and the public generally, to their NEW AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS.
Having just returned from Baltimore, after a two weeks' careful selection of stock, we are prepared to sell at **Less Figures** than any other dealer in this or adjoining counties, having the advantage of **Manufacturing our own Goods.** We are prepared to sell either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
☞ **COUNTRY MERCHANTS** would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are prepared to SUPPLY THEIR WANTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Clothing Cut and made to Order a specialty.
April 8th, 1875-14-3m.

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
J. BLICKENDERFER,
South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.
ALWAYS ALERT
TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES
GOOD BUYING
Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.
A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of
China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,
FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES' WORK BOXES, &c.
Very beautiful and suited for Presents.
☞ **New Styles of Goods received every few days.**
J. BLICKENDERFER.
Salem, N. C. April 15, 1875. SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS
AT
MRS. DOUTHIT'S
MILLINERY STORE,
SALEM, N. C.
HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW
SPRING & SUMMER
HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES,
HOSIERY AND CORSETS.
Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles in my line.
Jet Jewelry and Necklaces, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.
Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.
☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**
Salem, N. C., April 22, 1875.-15-tf.

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety at the Salem Bookstore.

WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

What the Wife said to her Husband.

"Tell me not in mournful numbers,
'Tis but fancy or a dream,
Stir your *soul* from out its *slumbers*,
I *must* have a *Wilson Machine*.

'Tis the best; Now in earnest,
Go and find where it is sold;
Bring with thee, when thou returnest
The Machine I can control.

Then *enjoyment* and not *sorrow*,
Shall be my destined end, blessed
Thus to sew, for each to-morrow
Nearer brings the day of rest.

While the *Simple Wilson* reminds me,
I can make my life sublime:
And departing, leave behind me
Lots of *stitches done on time*.

Thus I can be up and doing,
With a heart to meet my fate;
Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Sewing,
I will *labor while* I wait."

A. M. JONES, Agent,
Salem, N. C.
For Davie, Davidson, Forsyth and Stokes Counties.

Poetry.

THE PARSON GOING TO MILL.

BY REQUEST.

The parson sat in his house one day
While the wintry storm did rage:
High-rapt he drank in lofty thought,
From Hooker's classic page,
But as he sat, and holy dreams
Into his heart did steal,
His sweet wife opened the door and said:
"My dear, we have no meal!"

With saddened brow and heavy sigh
He laid aside his book,
And with a meek, despairing eye
Upon the earth did look.
"My people think that I must break
To them the bread of heaven;
But they'll not give me bread enough
Three whole days out of seven."

But hunger is a serious thing,
And it is sad to hear
Sweet children's mournful cry for bread
Loud ringing in your ear.
So straight he mounted his old horse
With meek and chastened will,
And on his meal-bag, patched and coarse,
He journeyed to the mill.

The miller bowed to him, and said:
"Sir, by your church steeple
I vow I give you praise for this,
But none to your Church people."
The parson mounted his old horse,
He had no time to lag,
And rode like a hero to his home,
Right on his old meal-bag.

But as he rode he overtook
A proud and wealthy layman,
Who, with a close, astonished gaze,
The parson's bag did scan.
"My reverend friend, the truth to tell,
It makes me feel quite wroth
To see you compromise this way
The honor of your cloth.

"Why told you not, my honored friend,
Your meal was running low;
What will the neighbors think of us
If to the mill you go!
"My wealthy friend," the parson said,
"You must not reason so;
For 'tis a fixed and settled thing,
My meal is *always low*.

"If my dear people wish to know
How to promote my bliss,
I'd simply say, a bag of meal
Will never come amiss:
Just keep the store-room well supplied,
And I will be right still;
But if the meal gives out again
I must go to the mill."

Laymen! it needs no miracle,
No hard, laborious toil,
To make the parson's meal-bag like
The widow's cruse of oil:—
Pour forth into his wife's store-room
Your gifts right plentiful;
The miracle is simply this:
To keep it *always full*.

Humorous.

A STORY OF FIVE ACES.

The scene occurred in a railroad car on the Union Pacific road, in which two men were gambling, while the rest of the passengers looked on. One of the gamesters was a type of the professionals who "worked" the road—a desperate trickster, sleek and ugly; the other was a rough, grizzled miner, not a sham, but a *bona fide* miner, fresh from the mountains, and carrying abundance of money. The game—draw poker—was for large stakes, and played silently and watchfully. Finally a huge pot accumulated; each man had evidently a good hand and was resolved to stand by it. The pile of notes was huge. Each man raised the other, until finally the miner "called." The gambler showed his hand—three aces and two queens—at the same time covering the money with his hand. The miner uttered not a word; he merely took two of his five cards and laid them down; they were aces. This meant five aces in the pack. The gambler had dealt. Then the miner reached back like lightning, drawing a huge navy revolver. He cocked it and placed the muzzle between the eyes of the gambler. Not a word was spoken, but each of the two men looked steadily into the eyes of the other. Soon the gambler's hand upon the money began to draw back, and the gambler's form as well. The revolver followed. The gambler stepped into the aisle, and at this point the passengers in the car seemed to lose their interest in the game, most of them trying to get under the seats. The gambler backed down the aisle toward the door, and as he passed out, the muzzle of that huge revolver still stared him in the face. Then the miner put up his pistol, pocketed the money, lit his pipe, and was as other men. Not a word had been spoken from the time time the "call" was made. It was merely one of the rare occasions where a gambler on the Union Pacific mistakes his man. It isn't always safe to fool with an honest miner.

RELATED TO THE JUDGE.

Judge B., late one of the Judges of the eighth District of the State of New York, was a most amiable man, whose honor was unsullied, and who hated a mean action as every such character must. At the Genessee Circuit he was hearing an action in which one of the parties happ to be a namesake of his. During the trial, the party, having an opportunity, and thinking probably to gain some advantage by it, approached the bench and said:

'We are of the same name, Judge; I've been making inquiries and find we are some relation to each other.'

'Ah!' said the Judge, "Is that so? Are you sure of it?"

'Oh yes,' said he, 'no doubt of it.'

'Well,' said the Judge, 'I'm very glad to hear that—very glad, indeed. I shall get rid of your case; I shall dismiss it, because I cannot sit in a suit where I am related to one of the parties.'

This was a little more than the party had bargained for, and he began at once to paddle off. After a few inquiries as to the Judge's ancestry, and their residence, etc:

'I think, Judge,' said he, 'I was mistaken. We are quite different families, and not at all related:

'Ah!' said the Judge, 'Is that so?'

'Oh yes,' said he, 'there's no mistake about it.'

'Well,' replied the Judge, in a very emphatic tone: "I am glad to learn that—very glad. I should hate awfully to be related to a man mean enough to attempt to influence a court as you have?"

When old Jesse Grant, the father of his Excellency Ulysses, was postmaster at Covington, Ky., a little boy entered his office to get a ten dollar bill changed: "Please, sir, can you change a $10 bill for me?" 'Yes certainly, my little man,' said the father of his son, producing a roll of bills and proceeding to count out the change. When about to hand it over, he remarked to the boy: 'My son, did you know you were talking to the father of the greatest man the world ever saw?' The little fellow startled with amazement, exclaimed: 'What! are you the father of Stonewall Jackson?' This was a settler to the old man, and with a gruff 'get off' he pocketed the bill and disappeared in his sanctum, followed by the shouts of the bystanders.

The Xenia *Torchlight* relates this story: "An old gentleman living near here was called upon a short time since by a clock tinkerer, who examined our old friend's clock and pronounced it out of order. The old gentleman said it was good enough for him and the old woman, and he would not have it fixed; but it was insisted upon, and he finally agreed to keep the tinkerer and his horse all night in recompense for the necessary repairs to the old house clock.

The clock proved to need more repairs than was first expected, and in addition to the night's lodging, seventy-five cents was demanded. The old gentleman objected to this, and began to count up what he had already given his lodger: 'First, there was your supper—' 'But stop,' said the tinkerer, 'you asked me to eat supper, and consequently can't charge me for that.' 'Well,' said the old gentleman; 'you asked me to let you fix my clock, consequently you can't charge me for that. So we are square on the supper and clock, and you owe me for your lodging and breakfast.' The old gentleman was ahead.

Another Candidate FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of

General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 8th, 1875.-14-tf.

WM. G. BAHNSON & CO.

Builders and Repairers of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c

WE have secured the services of competent workmen, and flatter ourselves able to please all our friends and the public generally, in the style, quality and price of our work.

Call and examine our collection of patterns to which we are constantly adding.

All first class work guaranteed.

W. G. BAHNSON & CO.,
Opposite J. W. Fries' Tanyard, SALEM, N C.
Feb 25,1875-8

THE MORNING STAR.
PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
WM. H. BERNARD
Wilmington, N. C.
Rates of Subscription in advance:

One copy one year (postage paid,)	$7.00
" " six months, " "	4.00
" " three months," "	2.25
" " one month " "	1.00

THE DAILY NEWS.
PUBLISHED BY THE
NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C.
CASH—INVARABLY IN ADVANCE.
DAILY EDITION

One copy one year,	$7.00
" " six months,	$3.50
" " three mohths,	$2.00

WEEKLY EDITION.

One copy one year	$2.00

JOHN D. SIEWERS,

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET FURNITURE,

AT THE OLD STAND,

SALEM, - - N. C.

FURNITURE always on hand or made to order.
ALSO

Ready Made Coffins,

of various sizes and finish.

Orders for FURNITURE OR COFFINS promptly attended to. Prices to suit the times.

"AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST."

January 21, 1875.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDCINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
FINE CUTLERY, &c.
FINE TOBACCO, CIGARS.

SAFETY LAMPS.

NON EXPLOSIVE, at manufacturer's prices, at CROSLAND'S.
5-tf.

BEST PORTO RICO MOLASSES at CROSLAND'S.
5-tf.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR and SYRUP at CROSLAND'S.
5-tf.

MOCA, JAVA, LAGUYRA, RIO AND PEA BERRY COFFEE at CROSLAND'S.
5-tf.

ARROWROOT, OYSTER AND OTHER CRACKERS at CROSLAND'S.
5-tf.

BEST BEAT HOMINY at CROSLAND'S.
5-tf.

AT COST.—Perfumery in fancy bottles, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, SALEM, N. C

NEW STYLES

Paper and Envelopes,

AT THE BOOK STORE,

CONSISTING OF

REPPS in four tints, in a neat box. LEGAL FOLD.
ARLINGTON PAPETERIES.
CODLIN & SHORT'S PAPETERIES, two styles envelopes in a box.
DOMINOES, CHECKERMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS.

The Salem Plows are sure to please Manufactured by the Salem Agricultura Works, Salem, N. C.

SAY!!

Is Your Life Insured?

IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of *all* the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The *best* is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost *less* than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

Cedar Cove Nurseries.

CRAFT & SAILOR, Proprietors,

RED PLAINS, Yadkin County, N. C.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS are offered to purchasers of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, and STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY PLANTS.

☞ PRICE LIST now ready, with list of leading varieties. Send for it.

Address CRAFT & SAILOR,
30-tf. Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

For sale at prices to suit the times.

LIGHT running and very quiet, has long been tested as a first class

MACHINE,

and being made of the finest steel, having no wire springs, cog-wheels or cams to get out of order, its

DURABILITY IS UNQUESTIONABLE

and perfect working is not to be surpassed. Has a shuttle making the stitch alike on both sides, has

THE REVERSIBLE FEED.

sewing backwards or forwards as no other machine can do.

This being a great convenience in fastening seams. We furnish a

SIDE OR BACK FEED,
to suit the purchaser, and further, we
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

We allow a discount from our present LOW PRICES, TO CLUBS OF THREE,

Send your orders and we will see that proper instruction is given you in the use of the machine and that you are fully satisfied in your choice.

Always on hand. Machines of other makes which have been taken in exchange, for sale very low.

Agents Wanted.

F. G. CARTLAND,
General Agent for the Company.
Greensboro, N. C.

☞ **HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,**
Agents, Winston, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S BOOKSTORE

HEARTS AND HAND, by Miss Fisher,	50 cts.
A HERO & A MARTYR,	15 "
TREASURE HUNTERS,	40 "
JACK'S SISTER,	75 "
KING OF NO-LAND,	25 "
SYLVIA'S CHOICE,	50 "
A STRANGE WORLD,	75 "
JESSE TRIM,	50 "
HAGARENE,	75 "

The above Novels are all fresh, and embrace the best of the late editions.

MRS. S. W. TERRELL,
Fashionable Milliner
AND
HAIR DRESSER,
RALEIGH, N. C.
HAIR JEWELRY A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS SOLICITED, which shall have my prompt and personal attention.
Nice, long human hair wanted.
MAIN STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
Jan. 14, 1875.

100 BUSHELS

PRIME Red and Sapling CLOVER. Timothy, Orchard, Evergreen or Mountain, Red Top, Hungarian, and Blue Grass Seed.

ALSO BUISTS' FRESH GARDEN SEEDS of all kinds, wholesale and retail.

☞ These Seeds retail at 5 cents a paper and are For sale by
Salem, Feb. 18, 1875.-7-2m. H. D. LOTT.

FRESH FISH, twice a week, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at
Feb. 18, 1875.-7-2m. H. D. LOTT'S.

CHOICE EARLY ROSE and PEERLESS POTATOES for sale at H. D. LOTT'S.
Salem, Feb. 18, 1875.

A NEW SUPPLY OF
AUTOGRAPH AND WRITING ALBUMS,
AT THE BOOK STORE.

Ornamental Plants.

Agency Established in Salem.

THE Subscriber is pleased to announce that Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ has been appointed Agent for Salem and vicinity of the Kelvyn Nursery.—Shade Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Dutch Bulbs, Flower Seeds, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, and Hardy Border Plants in 1800 varieties, grown in North Carolina, and adapted to our wants. Prices as low as any reputable house in the United States. Full descriptive catalogues may be obtained of the Agent. Plans furnished for the entire improvement of Public and Private Grounds, and the outfit of trees and lowers supplied. References in any part of the State.

C. B. DENSON,
Nov. 12, 1874. Pittsboro, N. C.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted! At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Tuesdap. April 20th, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'R.
Leave Charlotte,	9.23 P. M.	8.20 A. M
" Air-line Junction,	9.30 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury,	12.12 A. M.	10.52 "
" Greensboro,	3.35 "	1.35 P. M.
" Danville,	6.20 "	4.05 "
" Dundee,	6.30 "	4.13 "
" Burkville,	11.35 "	8.36 "
Arrive Richmond,	2.22 P.M.	11.17 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'R.
Leave Richmond,	1.38 P. M.	5.08 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.41 "	8.35 "
" Dundee,	9.25 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville,	9.28 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro,	12.40 A. M.	4.23 "
" Salisbury,	3.58 "	6.53 "
" Air-line Junction,	7.05 "	8.59 "
Arrive Charlotte,	7. 10 A. M.	9.05 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	3.35 A. M	Arrive 12.15 A M
" Comp'y Shops,	5.10 "	Leaves 10.57 "
" Raleigh,	8.48 A. M.	" 6.52 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	11.20 "	" 4.00 P. M

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH

Leave Greensboro, - - - -	4.30, P. M.
Arrive at Salem, - - -	6.13 P. M.
Leave Salem - - - -	9.20, A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro, - - -	11 15 A. M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 6.52 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.43, p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35. a. m., arrive at Richmond, 7.58, a. m.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.

For further information, address

S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a lifetime. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp,

CHAS.' G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 75.1818, -7-9m.

NURSERY AGENCY.

Very Choice Trees and Plants.

HAVING TAKEN THE AGENCY FOR Mr. G. S. Bellis' extensive "Butterwood Nursery," located at Littleton, in this State, I am now prepared to fill orders for TREES and PLANTS of the choicest and most desirable varieties, and on the most satisfactory terms.

I would call special attention to the new and very early varieties of PEACHES—The BEATRICE, LOUISE and RIVERS—all ripening ahead of Hale. These have now been thoroughly tested in this country, and have obtained the commendation of all who have seen them.

Mr. Bellis commenced packing his Beatrice, last year, (from 5,000 trees) on the 5th of June, shipped them to New York, where they ALL arrived in PERFECT ORDER, and sold for $6 to $8 per bushel crate.—Here they will ripen from the 12th to the 20th of June.

Prices of Beatrice, Louise and Rivers $4 per doz and $20 per 100. Other varieties, as per Catalogue.

I would also direct attention to the NEWMAN SEEDLING STRAWBERRY of Southern origin, well known and very highly esteemed for a number of years,—but until recently, closely held in private hands.—This berry is large, of finer flavor than Wilson's and two weeks earlier, remaining in bearing for nearly three months, and is perfectly adapted to our soil and climate. It is a remarkably firm and solid berry.

Prices of Plants.—50 cents per doz; $3 50 per 100; $20 per 1000.

A large stock of PURE WILSON'S ALBANY on hand. Plants very fine. Send for Catalogue.

E. W. LINEBACK.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 5, 1874.

FANCY

GOODS & TOYS.

THE finest assortment of FANCY GOODS and TOYS in town at

F. W. Meller's Bazaar,

now on hand and still more coming, such as
CHINA,
GLASS,
PARIAN,
MARBLE,
LAVA WARE, &c.,
as well as a good assortment of DOLLS, COMMON TOYS, &c., for the little folks.

Also all kinds of CONFECTIONERY such as fresh, plain and fancy
CANDIES,
CAKES,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
BANANAS,
FIGS,
RAISINS,
DATES,
CURRANTS,
CITRON, and
all kinds of FRESH NUTS.

Thankful for the patronage bestowed by a generous public, I hope, by a close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Remember, our establishment is headquarters for FANCY GOODS, TOYS and CONFECTIONS.

F. W. MELLER.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874.

THOS. R PURNELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

A CARD.

The Supreme Court, having by their judgment, replaced on the Bench, the late incumbent in this District:

I notify my friends and the public, that I have resumed the practice of the law, in the Counties of Stokes, Davie, Davidson and Forsyth.

Prompt attention will be given to legal business entrusted to me.

THOS. J. WILSON.
Winston, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1875.

THOSE LONG DAYS HAVE COME,

Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazed Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE.

Go to the Salem Agricultural Works for PLOWS, Cultivators, Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Grain Drills, Horse Rakes, Feed Cutters, Cider Mills, Corn Shellers, or any other Agricultural Implements.

Land for Sale and Rent.

I have several tracts of land for sale, some well improved, and others without improvements, and embracing some good fresh tobacco land.

Terms easy to purchasers.

I have also several farms to rent for next year, which are in good order.

No cropper need apply unless well known, or recommended by responsible parties.

For further particulars apply to
Salem N. C., June 1, 1874.-23-tf. H. W. FRIES

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President..
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PUS KI COWPER Supervisor,

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜
☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Sole, Harness and Upper Leather, Iron, Nails, Salt, Fertilizers, Guano, Watt's Plows, Stoves

AND ALL MANNER OF MERCHANDISE.

We have the largest stock of General Merchandise in either town.

TO THE FARMERS OF THIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES. We wish to inform you that by the last of February we will have in our Warehouses a large stock of Peruvian Guano and Standard Fertilizers. Our extensive acquaintance with manufacturers and manipulators and familiarity with nearly all brands of fertilizers, together with several years practical experience in the sale and use of them, and by strict attention and close observation, we are enabled to select such brands as will be remunerative to the farmer. There are but few who know a fertilizer by its analysis. You have to judge of its real value by the character of the manufacturer and agents who make and sell it, and more particularly by the results of it when applied on a crop. We offer this year the same brands as heretofore and guarantee the standard to be as high or higher than ever. These are old and reliable brands that have stood the test for years and increased in popularity each season and it is with pleasure that we refer you to all who have used them on tobacco and other crops. We buy in large quantities for cash at lowest prices and secure lowest rates of freight and sell for a very small per cent., not half what we can get by selling some brands offered in market. Our stock will be—

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, direct from Peruvian Agents.
"WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE," "PACIFIC GUANO."
"GILHAM'S TOBACCO FERTILIZER," "W. & C. SUPER-PHOSPHATE."

This is our first season here with W. & C. Phosphate.

A large stock now on hand of the best CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY SEED, and ORCHARD GRASS.

Why do all plow makers try to imitate the "WATT PLOW?" Because it is the BEST PLOW made. We are sole Agents for Forsyth county and always keep a large stock at Manufacturer's prices.

We are agents for "Merchant's and Mechanic's Fire Insurance Company," of Virginia, and Greensboro Cooking Stoves.

We invite all to come and examine our stock and prices.

☞ WE BUY ALL KIND OF PRODUCE. ☜

February 4, 1875.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

And the way to preserve and mantain that economy is to know

WHEN AND WHERE

to make judicious outlays in the selection and purchase of Goods.

WE PROPOSE TO GIVE THE FOLLOWING ADVICE GRATUITOUS, OR

FREE GRATIS AND FOR NOTHING.

It Has Become a Well Established Fact that by Going to

R. A. WOMMACK & CO'S

to buy your Goods, you can and will save money; and

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

WE have now the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF GOODS in this section of country, which have been carefull selected, and will be sold at

Startlingly Low Prices!

We have a large stock of PRINTS of all sorts and prices, Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS, FLANNELS of all kinds, grades and colors, White and Black ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, LINSEYS, a large lot of SHAWLS, of all sizes, colors and prices, &c., &c. Also

MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR OF ALL KINDS.

Hats and Caps in Great Variety.

Notions without end.—Collars, Shirts, Soap, Suspenders, Hoops, Hosiery and Gloves, Thread, Pins, Needles, Brushes, Buttons, Tapes, Paper, Envelopes, Memorandum Books, Table Oil Cloths, Umbrellas.

FRIES' JEANS of all Grades, also their Yarns and Sheeting and Cotton Batting at Factory prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

a splendid assortment, for Men, Women, Boys, Girls and Children.

Paints, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Patent Medicines, Powder, Lead, Shot, single and double-barrelled Guns, &c., &c. The largest stock of

Crockery and Glass Ware

ever brought to this country by one firm. ☞ Also a full line of KEROSINE OIL, LAMPS, BURNERS and WICKS.

Sole Leather, and Strupe & Son's Upper Leather.

COFFEE, WHITE AND BROWN SUGARS, TEA, CHOCOLATE, MOLASSES, COAL OIL MACHINE OIL, &c., &c.

We are not in the habit of doing any tall blowing, but when we have any very important matter to communicate we would be derelict in our duty to the public and ourselves in withholding the same, and therefore we have to proclaim that in

HARDWARE WE CAN'T BE BEAT.

We know whereof we speak, and we mean what we say.

CARPENTERS can with us find the best and cheapest assortment of all kinds of tools they need: Planes of all kinds, Hammers, Hatchets, Hand and Tenon Saws, Drawing Knives, Braces and Bitts, Augers, Gimblets, Compasses, Levels, Tape Measures, Squares, Files, Screw Drivers, Plane, Saw and Auger Handles, &c., &c., and

BUILDERS can be furnished with all sorts of BUILDING HARDWARE, Nails, Glass, Locks, Latches, Hinges, Pulleys, Screws, Bolts, Paints, &c., at prices that defy competition.

and **FARMERS** with Axes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Horse and Mule Shoes, Scythes, Traces, Collars, Hames, Ploughs and Plough Points, Tire Iron, &c., Coffee Mills, Sausage Grinders, Steelyards, Spring Ballances, Steel Traps, Mouse and Rat Traps, Fire Dogs, Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Ovens, Spiders, Extra Lids, Wood Saws, Curry Combs, Lanterns, Chairs, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets.

CARRIAGE MAKERS with Spokes, Felloes, Rims, Shafts, Whiffle Trees, Turned Sticks, Oil Cloth, &c.

☞ We will barter for all kinds of **COUNTRY PRODUCE**, such as FRUIT, CORN, WHEAT, RYE, OATS, FLOUR, PLANK, RAGS, FEATHERS, BEESWAX, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, TALLOW, &c., &c.

We likewise deem this an appropriate time and place to express our gratitude to our many friends and customers who have favored us with their patronage. They have evinced their sound judgment and discretion in coming to us for good bargains, and we hope they always went away satisfied and well pleased and will come again and often, and we promise our best endeavors to please them and deserve their patronage.

Respectfully,

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, N. C., November 3, 1874.